The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Government for the Fiscal Year.

CATACAZY TO BE RECALLED.

Suit Against Senator Sprague by the Writer of His Essays on Labor and Finance.

MATTERS AT THE REVENUE BUREAU.

Improving Condition of the Corn and Cotton Crops.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Treasury Department will issue, to-morrow, a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the government for the last fiscal year, in round numbers, as follows: [illegible]

MINISTER CATACAZY.

Information has been received here, from St. Petersburg, that the Russian Government has decided to comply with the request of Mr. Fish to recall M. Catacazy. It is supposed that Russian Consul General Bodisco will be directed to take charge of the legation here, for the present.

SUIT AGAINST SENATOR SPRAGUE.

The old suit against Senator Sprague, for literary essays furnished him by a writer of this city, is soon to come up in a new stage. The first suit was brought by the printer for publishing the speeches. The author finds the account against Sprague yet unpaid, and proposes to recover it in court. He says the essays furnished were upon finance, labor, tonnage, and similar questions.

To the Associated Press.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The recent decision of Commissioner Pleasonton relieving bankers from the payment of tax on borrowed capital, reached officially only one district—the Thirty-second New York. As soon as Douglass, the present Commissioner, shall be officially advised, by the proper officer, of the receipt of the communication, it will be recalled. As the case now stands, there is no change from the old decision, and the tax on borrowed capital will be collected as heretofore. The names of W. O. Avery, Chief of the Appointment Division of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and General Averill are mentioned in connection with supplying the vacancy in one of the Deputy Commissionerships caused by the promotion of Mr. Douglass.

THE CROPS.

The next crop report of the Department of Agriculture will not be published until September. Returns recently received show that the crops are in better condition than was reported in July, including corn and cotton. A letter from Arkansas says that although the acreage of cotton is not so large as last year, the crop will be generally as large, and so of other States.

INDIANA.

The Scientific Gathering—Elopement—Movements of Senator Morton—Richard J. Bright Indicted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 13.—The State House is being fixed up, preparatory to the meeting of the Scientific Association, on Wednesday. Over 300 members and visitors are expected, including the most distinguished scientists of the continent, and quite a number from the old country. The late visit of Professor Cox to Terre Haute had the effect to complete all the arrangements for the reception of the Association in that city and New Albany. The Association will be in session about a week.

The wife of Frank Miller, a respectable tobacconist, eloped on Friday evening last, with one of the Clarke brothers, a trapeze performer, but was arrested by the Chief of Police at Peoria, on her arrival in that city. She will be returned to her parents in Richmond, Ind.

Senator Morton has been invited by the Hon. Henry T. Blow and a number of leading Republicans of St. Louis to visit that city on August 16 and address them upon the political questions of the day, and has accepted their invitation. The Senator will also address the Soldiers' Reunion at Winchester, Ind., on August 20, and the Republicans of Dayton, Ohio, on August 24.

—An indictment has been returned by the grand jury against Richard J. Bright, of the *New Sentinel*, for perjury, for swearing to false accounts as State Printer.

MURDERS.

A Tragic Sunday.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—A young German, named John Busman, had a wrangle, to-night, with Margaret Maloney, 17 years old, in a house in which both were living, on Eighth and Accommodation streets, whereupon he drew a pistol and shot her dead. The murderer was soon arrested, and, on the way to prison, the exasperated crowd undertook to take him from the officers, who had great [illegible]. Busman was somewhat intoxicated.

A Sad Suicide.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 13.—The city was shocked, to-day, upon the announcement of the suicide of William L. Houston, a most interesting and promising young man. He was about 25 years of age, a native of Plymouth, N. H., but recently of Chicago. For the past nine months he has been making his home at General Rutherford's, at Quincy, Ill., but a few days ago he was tendered a good situation as ticket agent in a Chicago railroad office, and was expected to enter upon his duties on or about August 15. Except for the habit of drinking, recently acquired, he would have commanded the respect and confidence of all. The immediate cause of the rash act has not transpired, but it may be surmised from the fact that a lady with whom he has been in correspondence has just married another man.

Suicides.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 13.—A man named Philip Quentin, a baker, committed suicide by hanging himself this evening. Quentin was a widower, and resided in Seaman's old block, on Huron street. He was last seen by one of his children, which he sent off on some errand at half-past 5, and on the child's return, at half-past 6, he was found dead, in undress, hanging in his bedroom. All his other children had been sent off by him, with a message to his married daughter, living in the town of Lake, stating his determination to hang himself, and requesting that his body be buried on their farm. Mental depression, caused by business failure, was the probable cause of the deed.

Homicide at Omaha.

OMAHA, Aug. 13.—An expressman, named McNamara, was shot, to-day, by his brother-in-law, named Phelps. They had had a previous quarrel concerning some domestic matters, which was renewed to-day, McNamara attacking Phelps with a shovel, who shot him three times, killing him. Phelps has been arrested.

MINNESOTA.

Ancient Order of Druids—Progress of the New Railways.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 13.—The members of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of Druids of the United States are arriving here to-day, in anticipation of the meeting of the Grand Grove on Monday. Delegates from all parts of the country are expected, many of whom came in to-day's trains and steamboats. The Druids of the State and city will give a reception to their visiting brethren on Tuesday, with a procession and picnic at the Union Park.

The iron on the St. Paul & Chicago Railroad will all be laid by next Wednesday, when another and shorter through line between this city and Chicago will be completed, with the exception of bridges across the Mississippi at Hastings and Winona. These latter will be completed in September. Grading on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad is completed to Carver, and last evening the bridge across the Minnesota River at the latter place was finished ready for the iron. The track will soon be laid from the present terminus of the road, and cars be running from Hastings to Carver by October 1.

THE RAILWAY INTEREST.

Another Great Feat in Changing Gauge.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—The change in the gauge of the Louisville, Lexington & Cincinnati Railroad from five feet to four feet eight and a half inches, commenced this morning at daylight, and was successfully completed. The largest section was done in six hours and fifty minutes; the shortest in three hours. The entire distance is 174 miles, embracing both the Louisville & Cincinnati short line and the road from Louisville Junction to Lexington. Eight hundred and six men were employed.

MARINE.

The Golden Fleece Released—Assault on Captain Cleary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 13.—The bark Golden Fleece, of Chicago, has been safely released from her dangerous position on Port Austin Reef.

D. C. Cleary, Captain of the bark Jno. Burt, was to-day badly cut in the leg with an axe by one of his sailors, who was drunk, and who escaped and refused to give his name. The Captain is now in the Marine Hospital.

Death of Mrs. C. L. Vallandigham.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 13.—Mrs. Vallandigham, widow of the late C. L. Vallandigham, died in this city at 11:30 a. m. to-day.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 13.—A private dispatch, received here to-day, by John N. Spring, Esq., from Cumberland, Md., announces the death, at that place, at 11 o'clock a. m. to-day, of Mrs. Vallandigham, wife of the late C. L. Vallandigham, of this city. Mrs. Vallandigham was stricken down by the sudden death of her husband, and has been suffering severely ever since from physical and mental prostration. A few weeks since she was taken to Cumberland, Maryland, by her relatives, where she has continued to grow worse, and was recently seized with an attack of dysentery, which resulted fatally. Her remains will be deposited in a vault at Cumberland and removed here for interment in the family burying ground as soon as the weather will permit. Mrs. Vallandigham was a sister of the late Hon. John V. McMahon, of Baltimore.

End of the Catholic Rebellion at Hudson, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The Catholic rebellion in this city was ended and the siege of the church raised this morning, by the appearance of Rev. Daniel J. Brown, of Albany, Secretary to Bishop Conroy, who came duly accredited by the Bishop to take temporary charge of the church until a permanent appointment could be made. Last evening, in company with the Vigilance Committee, he proceeded to the residence of Father O'Sullivan and obtained the vestments and chalice, although the priest was absent from town, and this morning he was admitted to the church, where mass was celebrated for the first time in [illegible]

Fires.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible] O., Aug. 13.—The block of buildings known as Barnett Row, corner of [illegible] streets, was entirely consumed [illegible] last night, about 12 o'clock. The inmates, numbering eight families, escaped with their lives, except three children of John Williams, who were found in the debris after the fire, their bodies burned to a crisp. But little furniture or clothing was saved. Collections were taken [illegible] to-day, to relieve the sufferers' wants. The row was owned by [illegible], and was insured for $1,500 in the Columbian Mutual. It was only by the persistent efforts of the Fire Department that several other adjoining buildings were saved. The cause of the fire is not known.

MANSFIELD, O., Aug. 13.—A house belonging to Samuel Dyer, in this city, was destroyed by fire, early this morning, with most of its contents. Loss about $2,000; no insurance.

FOREIGN.

Germany.

TREASURY AGENTS SUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The mission of the United States Treasury Agents to Frankfort is fulfilled. The whole amount remaining of the new loans, $130,000,000, has been placed on the terms fixed by the American Government.

BISMARCK

returns to Berlin from Varzein to-day. He goes to Gastein to be present at the meeting between the two Emperors.

Great Britain.

THE RIOT AT LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—At Londonderry, to-day, a collision took place between Orangemen and the military. Johnston, member of Parliament, and others, were arrested. A fight between Orangemen and Catholics then took place. The combatants were dispersed by the police.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—There has been no rioting at Londonderry to-day. A few fights took place between individuals yesterday, but there was no general disturbance. The entire police force was under arms all day, and still remains so.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT HYDE PARK.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The meeting in Hyde Park, to-day, to protest against the suppression of the Phoenix Park meeting in Dublin, on Sunday last, was an immense affair. Twenty thousand people attended, and speeches were made from six different stands. Communist and American flags and banners, with the Irish harp and suitable mottoes were displayed. Among the speakers were Messrs. Bradlaugh, Odger, and other well-known radicals. The crowd, which was of a better class than usually assembles on such occasions, was very quiet and orderly, and made few demonstrations of sympathy with the speakers.

MINING TROUBLES.

Miners have arrived from Staffordshire, to take the places of the strikers in the mines of South Wales. Trouble is apprehended, and, as a precautionary measure, the volunteers, many of whom are miners, have been ordered to deposit their arms with the authorities.

France.

THE VOTE ON THIERS' POWERS.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The press generally contends that the vote in the Assembly yesterday is a success for the advocates of the prolongation of Thiers' power, as the Right was desirous of postponing the question indefinitely.

The Court Martial at Rouen has passed sentence of death on two soldiers who deserted to the ranks of the Commune.

South America.

EMANCIPATION IN BRAZIL.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived last night.

In the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies a bill for the emancipation of the slaves had passed its second reading.

ACQUITTED.

The Superintendent of the San Paulo Railway has been acquitted of the charges of negligence.

Italy.

AN ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

An encyclical letter has been issued by the Pope, urging the faithful to offer up prayers for the freedom of the Holy See, and the triumph and tranquillity of the Church.

CONVENTS APPROPRIATED.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a decree appropriating for the public use two convents and three plats of ground in Rome, belonging to religious bodies.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Signor Sella, Minister of Finance, is opposed to a fresh issue of rentes.

RUMOR RELATIVE TO THE POPE.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—An improbable rumor is afloat that Victor Emanuel has offered to restore the Quirinal to the Pope, and enter into a league with France and Spain to secure the perfect independence of the Holy Father.

Turkey.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A despatch from Constantinople contradicts the rumors of the death of the Grand Vizier, which prevailed last week.

War Department Weather Report.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13—11 p. m.—War Department, Signal Service United States Army, Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce:

Place of observation.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	State of weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen'l	Clear
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fair
Chicago, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen'l	Hazy
Cleveland, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen'l	Clear
Detroit, Mich.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Light	Clear
Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fair
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen'l	Clear
Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Light	Clear
Nashville, Tenn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm	Calm	Clear
Omaha, Neb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Light	Fair
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Light	Fair
Rochester, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fresh	Clear
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Light	Clear
Toledo, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Light	Clear
Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm	Calm	Clear
Davenport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm	Calm	Clear
Grand Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm	Clear
Leavenworth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm	Calm	Hazy

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The barometer has fallen from Missouri northward. Since Saturday afternoon it has risen on the Gulf coast, but has now again fallen. The high barometer which was over the lake region has moved eastward, and is now North & New England, except a small isolated area east of New Jersey. The temperature has risen this afternoon to an extreme height from Nebraska to Kentucky and Tennessee. It has fallen in New England and Pennsylvania. Rain has fallen since yesterday on the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts. [illegible] have prevailed from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River, and eastward to the Atlantic.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of local storms will probably be developed to-night and to-morrow from Tennessee and Arkansas northward to the lakes. Renewed rain will probably be experienced on Monday from Texas to Florida, and to Virginia. A falling barometer, with cloudy weather, is probable for the Middle and Eastern States.

A Snake Story.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., Aug. 13.—An enormous serpent is disturbing the peace and quiet of Jeromeville, Ashland County, Ohio. It eats pigs and lambs, and commits various depredations in the vicinity. It has been seen by several responsible persons, who vouch for its measuring twenty-five to thirty-five feet in length, and being the thickness of a man's body. Hunting parties are tracking the monster.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; Ohio and Indiana, $1.50@1.55. Corn dull; mixed Western, 68@69c. Oats firm at 44@48c. Rye quiet at 80@90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $14.50@15.00. Bacon shoulders, 6¾@7c; sides, 8c; clear rib, 8¼c. Hams, 15½@16½c. Lard, 10¾@11c.

WHISKEY—94c.

POLITICAL.

—According to the Raleigh *Sentinel* (Dem.), thirty-four counties of North Carolina, casting about half the vote of the State, gave a majority of 7,151 against the convention.

—On Thursday, August 24, the people of West Virginia will vote upon the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. The Democrats generally favor it, and the Republicans oppose it.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, on the day following the Kentucky election, printed a "double-leaded" editorial nominating General John M. Harlan, the late Republican candidate for Governor of Kentucky, for Vice President.

—The Republican Committee of Harrisburg, Pa., held a meeting a few days ago, and resolved to abolish the Crawford County system of making nominations. The *State Journal* denounces the committee for this action, and says that the ring wanted the system abolished in order to increase their power for evil.

—It is said that the "Young Democrats" of Massachusetts will oppose the nomination of Mr. John Quincy Adams for Governor, and mysterious rumors are circulated that they will put forward "one of the most prominent Democrats in the State, who has not taken an active part for years." Do they mean Mr. Caleb Cushing?

—The Republicans will have about twenty members in the Legislature of Kentucky. The Louisville *Commercial* thinks that Governor Leslie's majority would have been less than ten thousand in Kentucky if the election had been fair in all parts of the State. The Democrats, it says, tried in every way to prevent a full Republican vote. They seized all the election offices, contrary to law; they challenged the Republicans, and annoyed them in order to drive them away. In many places towards night repeating was openly practiced.

—The Republicans of the Third Texas Congressional District have divided. At the convention on the 2d instant, General W. T. Clark, who represented the district in the Forty-first Congress, was renominated. A large number of delegates then left the meeting, organized another convention and nominated Mr. Louis W. Stevenson. General Clark was elected in 1869 by a large majority, receiving 16,000 votes to 8,000 for the Democratic candidate. The Democrats have since, no doubt, made gains, and this division may give them the district. The Democratic candidate is General D. C. Giddings.

—The Sacramento *Union* asserts that most of the Democratic leaders and candidates for State offices in California were secessionists during the war. In May, 1861, a Democratic member of the California Legislature introduced a resolution in favor of recognizing the independence of the seceded States. Mr. Thomas Laspeyre, who is the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Beck Montgomery, another Democratic leader, spoke in favor of the resolution. The Democratic State Convention passed a resolution of similar import, which was voted for by Mr. Laspeyre and Mr. J. W. Bost, who are now candidates on the State ticket, and by many of those who now hold office in that State.

—The people of California are to vote at their next election on a proposition to refund the bonded debt of the State, now bearing 7 per cent interest per annum, in new 6 per cent twenty year bonds. A majority of the votes cast on the question will decide it. If the act is approved a Board of Loan Commissioners, consisting of the Governor, Comptroller, and Treasurer, is to sell the bonds at not less than 91 cents on the dollar, in gold coin, and apply the proceeds to the purchase of outstanding bonds at the rate of 91 cents on the dollar. The interest on all bonds falling due and advertised for redemption is to cease if they are not presented within a specified time. The bonds not yet due may be exchanged for the new at the rate of 91 cents on the dollar. The amount of the funded debt is about $3,500,000, and the act provides for $3,700,000 in bonds.

—The Treasurer of South Carolina, Mr. Parker, still refuses to have his books inspected. The Charleston *News* says: "Mr. Treasurer Parker is, to the best of our knowledge, the only State officer who refuses to allow his books to be examined. Three years ago he was a little better than a beggar. When elected State Treasurer he was in the depth of destitution. Now he drives fast horses in gold-mounted harness, buys fifteen thousand-dollar diamond pins, and has the reputation of being worth a cool quarter of a million. All this in three years upon an annual salary of $2,500. These things are known, and, in connection with his recent conduct, have an ugly look. A thorough scrutiny of his accounts would have satisfied the people. They now consider that the State Treasurer justifies by his own unaccountable behavior the worst opinion which has been formed of him."

NEW YORK.

Rumor that Napoleon and Ex-Queen Christine are to Purchase Estates in America.

ASPECT OF THE FALL TRADE.

Mrs. John McLeod Murphy to Succeed Her Husband in the Custom House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AN AMERICAN ESTATE FOR NAPOLEON.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The *World* is authority for the statement that before the fall of Sedan Mr. Richard Schell was in treaty for the sale of the Jumel estate of 150 acres to the Emperor Napoleon, who was desirous of establishing a *pied à terre* in this country, as the safest retreat from the political earthquakes of Europe. The great French catastrophe, which transmuted that potentate into the exile of Chiselhurst, alone prevented the consummation of Mr. Schell's enterprise. The Emperor lost not only the sinews of war, but those of peace, and, needing to cut his coat according to his cloth, he now seeks among us for a possession commensurate with his diminished fortune. It is understood that Mr. Samuel L. M. Barlow, who recently purchased the magnificent Burton Kinnard estate, at Glen Cove, has offered it to His Ex-Majesty for $500,000. The question of royal and imperial emigration was fully discussed at a breakfast given on the 15th of July by Mr. James McKenny, at his country seat of Oak Grove, near London, to Napoleon and Eugenie, the other guests being the Ex-Queen Christine, of Spain, and her husband, the Duke of Rianzares. On that occasion the ex-Emperor offered over Mr. Schell's proposal to the Dowager Queen of Spain, whose wealth is fabulous; while Mr. McHenry, commissioned to find a more moderate investment for the author of the "Life of Cæsar," pitched upon Mr. Barlow's recent acquisition as the most suitable one for the illustrious recluse. Photographs of it are on the way to Europe, and we may yet see the ex-Empress Eugenie at Saratoga, before taking possession of her new residence in the fall. It is understood that Mr. Schell is to receive $4,000,000 for the Jumel property from the ex-Queen Christine.

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The bad feeling on the Stock Exchange is increasing and extending. The brokers report a considerable increase in their business. The leading stocks in the bull movement are New York Central stock and scrip, Reading, Ohio & Mississippi, Wabash, the Northwest shares, Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail, and Union Pacific.

THE FALL TRADE

has opened briskly, though is not yet up to its full volume. The season with the hardware merchants has not yet fairly opened, although there are a number of Southern and Western buyers in the market. Some orders for South America were filled during the week. Prices generally are steady.

In the department of carpets prices have an upward tendency, and there is some talk of again reversing the quotations on August 15. The manufacturers generally are still working on orders.

In the boot and shoe trade business is reviving, and in less than two weeks the Western trade will probably be active. Prices are firm for anything suitable for fall and winter wear. The auction houses are doing an increased business.

In domestic dry goods there is a marked scarcity of low grade brown and bleached goods in first hands, and, in some instances, with jobbers also. The demand for these goods continues active, but beyond this there is comparatively little inquiry for cotton fabrics. Many styles of woollens and wool and cotton fabrics can be purchased from jobbers now at lower prices than the agents are asking for them, and the consequence is that there is very little trade in these goods in first hands. There is a scarcity of plaid dress fabrics in low-priced qualities, and importers have stopped selling some styles of fancy dress goods at an advance of nearly per cent on the price they were asking a week ago. Advices from abroad are to the effect that it will be impossible to get duplicate orders filled this season at any price, and few goods suited to the current trade are to be picked up in any of the markets. Prices are higher than those asked here, and, in some cases are probably greater than could be realized in this market.

[To the Associated Press.]

GOLD MEDALS AND BADGES TO BOATMEN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The police of the First Precinct yesterday presented Collins and Quigley, Battery boatmen, each with a solid silver shield, for their efforts in rescuing the passengers of the Westfield at the time of the recent explosion. The American Life Saving and Benevolent Society will soon present them gold badges for their services on the same occasion.

A FEMALE CUSTOM APPOINTEE.

The widow of Colonel John McLeod Murphy is to be appointed to the Custom House inspectorship lately held by her husband.

PRESIDENT GRANT

will spend Tuesday at Paterson, N. J., as the guest of Mayor Tuttle.

ARRESTED FOR RAPE.

George Byrnes, a municipal official, was arrested, last night, for outraging a woman in the room of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, over a year ago, though the warrant for the arrest was not issued until August 7.

ARRIVAL OF THURLOW WEED.

The steamers Oceanic and Wyoming arrived today. Thurlow Weed and daughter are passengers by the latter.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.

The man found fatally wounded, yesterday, on Eighth avenue, and who died while being carried to the Police Station, proves to be Patrick McNamara, a laborer. Detectives, this morning, effected the arrest of John O'Keefe, his supposed murderer.

OBITUARY.

John Clark, florist at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, died, to-day, from injuries received at the Westfield explosion.

Mrs. Catherine Toucey, widow of the late Hon. Isaac Toucey, formerly Secretary of the Navy, died suddenly this evening, aged 69 years. She was taken ill in church, and died in her carriage on the way home.

CALUMET.

South Chicago and its Suburbs.

The influence which the running of suburban trains on all our principal railroads exercises upon the growth of the suburban quarters traversed by the roads is getting to be well known. There is an increasing disposition on the part of the rich to own suburban homes that can be embellished by ornate styles of architecture and beautiful grounds, and to have these in the neighborhood of public parks. The cheap transit on steam railways from the central parts of the cities is also drawing the poorer classes,—the mechanics, clerks, and salaried and professional men generally,—out of the city to places where, so far as space and air and health are concerned, they are more nearly on an equality with the rich. This is the "new departure" in the growth of cities which is spreading the population of almost all American cities out over greater areas of ground.

The census of 1870 shows no effects of this new tendency yet, because it has in fact only begun within the last two years. Previous to that time the tendency of city population—governed by the old ideas—was to concentrate and concentrate, until the value of ground in the central parts of the largest cities has risen to such enormous figures that people of moderate means cannot think of owning it, or even occupying it; and in New York, where this concentration has been greatest, the only resort has been to build one house on top of another, or, in other words, to build houses eight and ten stories high. But every extreme tendency necessarily results in a reaction; this concentration of city population has culminated, and the reaction has begun. Doubtless this new tendency will some time, also, run into an extreme, and another partial reaction will take place, but there can scarcely ever be a recession to the old ideas of city life.

If, with a view to finding how the different suburban quarters of Chicago are likely to be affected by this new tendency, we examine a map of the city and county, we find that of the ten main trunk lines of railroad which radiate from the business centre of the city, five (viz., the Rock Island, Michigan Southern, Fort Wayne, Illinois Central, and the Michigan Central) cross the city boundary line within the narrow space of two miles, viz., between Stewart avenue and the lake shore. At Sixty-third street, seven miles south from the business centre of the city, these five great railroads, with an aggregate of about sixty trains per day passing to and from the city on them, are within a distance of only two and a half miles. At Cornell, eight and a half miles south of the business centre of the city, four of these roads meet, and at a point ten miles south from the Court House these five roads cross Ninety-fifth street within the distance of four miles, between Halsted street on the west and Ainsworth Station on the east. In other words, the suburban territory traversed by these roads is in the form of an irregular triangle, the base of which, at Ninety-fifth street, is only four miles long, while the sides, each ten miles long, reach into the business centre of the city. Three horse-car lines also penetrate this district, and one of them extends into a steam dummy line seven miles long.

It must be apparent that, even if there were no South Parks and boulevards, these facilities for transit, exceeding as they do those of any other suburban quarter, would be the means of eventually filling the whole district in question with resident population. Hyde Park, Englewood, Woodlawn, Cornell, and Calumet are already nuclei of population that will eventually grow together by the construction of good carriage roads between them.

The last mentioned place possesses some features peculiar to itself which are worthy of special mention. First it is in the track of the most rapidly growing line of improvement in any direction about the city, viz.: southward along the lake shore. The south end of the lake shore division of the South Parks extends to within three miles of the village at the mouth of Calumet River. From the lighthouse at the mouth of Chicago River to the lighthouse at the mouth of Calumet River is just eleven miles. For seven miles of the distance, from the mouth of Chicago River along the lake shore to Hyde Park, is an almost unbroken line of buildings. From Hyde Park southward another mile is occupied by the lake front of the South Park, thus carrying city streets and park improvements to within three miles of Calumet.

If there were no other causes than the general southward growth of the city, induced by the railroads and the popularity of the lake shore as a place of residence, it might be expected that in the course of a few years there would be a continuous line of suburban residences nearly to Calumet. But there is another cause, viz., the advantages of Calumet as a point for business, in connection with the city, for the docking and storage of lumber, grain, and other bulky products which require room for both vessels and railway cars. The Calumet River is navigable for vessels drawing from ten to twelve feet for a distance of at least twelve miles inland, and its banks may become available for almost any amount of dockage required by ship-yards, lumber-yards and manufacturing establishments generally. The General Government has appropriated $100,000 toward dredging out the mouth of the river and building piers to protect it, and the Calumet Canal and Dock Company are constructing docks inside. The company will have several miles of dockage available for use at the close of this season, and propose to offer it free for the use of vessels in winter quarters this winter. There have already been a large number of arrivals of large size schooners and barks in the Calumet Harbor since April 1, some of them having taken in heavy loads [illegible]

of lumber. It is understood also that the Rock Island Railroad Company have agreed to build a branch road from their main line at a point just north of Washington Heights directly east to Calumet, and to build an elevator at the latter place.

The whole of that district of country between the villages of Hyde Park, Englewood, "the Holland Settlement," and Ainsworth, has been thoroughly drained of all standing water except that in Calumet Lake, and a tract lying east of the lake, and will make one of the finest districts for market gardens about the city, having a rich soil and unequalled facilities for sending the products to the city.

When all the facilities of the township of Hyde Park are compared with those of other suburban quarters, it will seem that there is abundant reasons why the city should grow southward with so much greater rapidity than in any other direction.

TAX SALES ON MONDAY.

Sales of property delinquent of the State and county taxes will begin to-morrow, Monday, August 14. Paying taxes is, at best, not a transaction calculated to induce an agreeable frame of mind; but when in addition to the tax one unexpectedly finds out that his property is being sold, and he must pay some tax-shark double the amount of the tax to redeem his property, the impulse to say something beginning with a d, and ending with an n, is almost irrepressible. Those who have not paid their State and county taxes will find it economical on the score of both temper and money to go at once and pay before their property has been reached on the list of sales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET

continues more active than usual at this season of the year. There are more and larger transactions in park and boulevard fronts than at any time this year, and prices on South Parkway and Drexel Parkway have advanced about 25 per cent in the last two months. There is, comparatively, a small amount of building on these parkways yet, and the purchasers are, to a large extent, speculative, but there is a confident feeling in regard to the future value of property in nearly all quarters of the city, and in nearly all there is a disposition to advance prices.

CURIOSITIES.

Valuable Contribution to the Museum of the Chicago Medical College—The "Big Elephant" and the African Lion.

A correspondent, to whom we are much obliged, but who insists upon regarding a practical and popular musician in this city as a wild beast—which he is not—by calling the king of the forest a Lyon, gives us some valuable information regarding the skeleton of an elephant. He states that the skeleton of a large elephant, eleven feet high, was imported from India by Rev. J. L. Hauser, for the Lawrence University, at Appleton, Wis. He adds, by way of facetiæ, that it proved an elephant on their hands. They could do nothing with it, except sell it to a Chicago man. This happy thought having struck them they secured a purchaser in Dr. W. H. Byford, who bought it for the Chicago Medical College. Mr. Boyd, Professor of Anatomy, has done what nobody dared to do with it while living—has mounted it. This elephant, our correspondent asserts, had his native home in the jungles of the Himalaya Mountains, where it must have led a most uncomfortable existence, and was known for generations (whether of elephants or natives our correspondent does not state) as the "Big Elephant." He was hunted and shot, and his remains permitted for several months to remain "in the jungle for the birds, Lyons and hyenas (there are no hyenas in those jungles) to eat the flesh off and clean his bones." Which delightful process having been duly performed by Mr. Healy's partner and others, the remains were packed and sent to Calcutta. It is said to be the largest elephant skeleton in the United States, being a foot higher than the famous elephant Hannibal. There is also in this museum the skeleton of a large African Lyon (Mr. Healy's partner done in black, probably), which died in the skating rink in January last, a Shetland pony, and several birds, all mounted by Dr. Boyd. They would be well worth seeing.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL.

THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Five games for the whip pennant have been decided during the week just past. The Clevelands have taken part in three—with the Rockfords, Chicagos, and [illegible]; with additional [illegible] and the Bostons [illegible] and Clevelands [illegible] found a [illegible] the game [illegible] club's victories [illegible] and practice [illegible] column, doing [illegible] Club also [illegible]

Club.	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]
Athletic	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]
Haymaker	[illegible]
Mutual	[illegible]
Olympic	[illegible]
Rockford	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]
Kekionga	[illegible]

With scores of [illegible] withstanding [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] three games [illegible] tage, and the [illegible] that the Athletic [illegible] making the [illegible]

[illegible]

TORONTO, [illegible] Club, of [illegible] to 9. To-day [illegible] Guelph, On [illegible] match this [illegible] Illinois, and [illegible] were victors [illegible] race was [illegible]

THE TURF.

BUFFALO, [illegible] between Tom [illegible] purse of $2,0[illegible] notwithstanding [illegible] Both animals [illegible] formance in [illegible] him a head [illegible] came in an [illegible] vious to the [illegible] for Wilkes [illegible] for $150 to [illegible] by a length [illegible] Wilkes [illegible] The fourth [illegible] the fifth [illegible] Jefferson [illegible] three lengths [illegible] the summary [illegible] Jefferson [illegible]

This closes [illegible] liant race [illegible] est was more [illegible] was being [illegible] excellent [illegible] of pocket-pic[illegible] conduct, and [illegible] Such a police [illegible] mense crowd [illegible]

AQUATIC.

NEW YORK, [illegible] Club will race [illegible] August 22, and [illegible] London, Friday [illegible] yachts will join [illegible]

THE NEW MONEY ORDER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the [illegible] ized to issue [illegible] New York, for [illegible] Great Britain and [illegible] sued by him for [illegible] ment of that [illegible] States, are [illegible] where The T[illegible] will be seen [illegible] national money [illegible] Northwest, [illegible] system on the [illegible]

Illinois—Alton [illegible] Centre, Carbondale [illegible] Galesburg [illegible] Joliet [illegible] Metropolis City [illegible] Naperville, Olney [illegible] Princeton [illegible] Charles, Galena [illegible] Vandalia [illegible]

Indiana—Anderson [illegible] Fort Wayne, Goshen [illegible] Jeffersonville, Lafayette [illegible] Logansport [illegible] South Bend [illegible] Vincennes [illegible]

Iowa—Albia [illegible] Cedar Rapids [illegible] Dubuque [illegible] Keokuk [illegible] Waterloo, Winterset [illegible]

Kansas—Atchison [illegible] Leavenworth [illegible] Topeka.

Michigan—Adrian [illegible] ton Harbor [illegible] East Saginaw [illegible] Rapids, Hastings [illegible] Pontiac [illegible]

Wisconsin—[illegible] Henderson [illegible] Monroe [illegible] Oshkosh [illegible] Racine [illegible] Sheboygan [illegible]

[illegible]

Further Pennsylvania Railroad Arrangements.

LOUISVILLE, [illegible] the Pennsylvania [illegible] representing the [illegible] managing the [illegible] of Pittsburgh [illegible] negotiations [illegible] Indianapolis [illegible] Louisville bridge [illegible] purchased about [illegible] corporations [illegible] Thomas A. Scott [illegible] Railroad and the [illegible] the former President [illegible] bow of old Directors [illegible] Thaw, J. N. McCullough [illegible] Roberts, H. J. [illegible] elected [illegible] rangement [illegible] pany secures [illegible] the Ohio River [illegible] therefore, of all [illegible] to the South and [illegible] a channel [illegible] ville, and thence [illegible] ments [illegible] sippi Road, by [illegible] the bridge at [illegible]

Another Old Citizen Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, [illegible] retary Robeson [illegible] and ex-Secretary [illegible] on Saturday after [illegible] Cattell, at his [illegible] yacht, and proceeded [illegible] dence of ex-Secretary [illegible] Sunday. The [illegible] on Monday morning.

The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. [illegible] give Leslie [illegible] Republicans [illegible] will probably [illegible] and Harlan [illegible] Republicans [illegible]

THE MUSICAL PICNIC.

Celebration of the Marriage of the Germania Maennerchor and Concordia Society.

The union of the Germania Maennerchor and Concordia societies, which have recently been merged into one, was celebrated yesterday by a musical picnic at Haas' Park. A train of five cars left the city about 1 o'clock, and deposited several hundreds of visitors at the ground in the afternoon. A good many people had taken advantage of the pleasant morning to drive out in private conveyances, and so all afternoon the park was lively with dances and music, and all the other enjoyable features of a German festival. A little before 3 o'clock in the afternoon the train came, and the members of the Concordia Society, preceded by Vaas' Band, marched in procession through the grounds to the stand, bearing aloft banners of various quaint devices. Gradually the isolated groups of picnickers under the trees consolidated and formed in an informal way around the stand to listen to the music. The entertainment proved to be a good one in a musical point of view, and every one felt that he had been well rewarded for the trouble of coming out. The celebration was of an unpretentious character, and for that reason, perhaps, it was a much happier gathering than any of the big, roaring excursions with which the public are mostly familiar. It was wonderful to see how quiet, cool, retired, and positively exclusive Haas' Park looked, under the circumstances. There was little noise, except that made by the instruments and the sweet voices of the Concordia, and although it was a very large and mixed gathering, it had pretty much the appearance of a rather extensive family tea-party, so entirely harmonious were the proceedings.

Among the selections played by the band were the "Humor of Berlin," the "Alpine Bells," the "Monthly Rose Waltz," and a potpourri of national airs. The programme of the Concordia included the "Hymn to Music," "Rhine Wein Lied," "Weh-Dass Wir Scheiden Muessen," and other popular pieces. The performances were cordially appreciated by the audience and were received with much applause.

At the conclusion of the musical exercises there were a few sack races and other innocent sports, which agreeably filled up the time till the train returned.

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT.

HABEAS CORPUS—A LOCALITY LOCALIZED.

D. James Leary, counsellor-at-law, who has been several times mentioned by reason of prosecutions against him in the Police Court, was before Judge Rogers upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. It was charged against him that he had procured the discharge of a female client by delivering to a brother in the profession a "bogus" check in satisfaction of the claim against her, under which she was released from custody. Upon the presentation of the testimony it appeared that Leary gave a check for about $25, having only about $3 in bank. The Court found that whatever were the facts or the intent of Leary in giving the check and thereby obtaining the release of the woman from jail, it was plain that the transaction did not come under the statute, for the check was not "bogus" or "false," but was genuine and only an overdraft, and that there was neither money nor property procured or obtained by the giving of the check.

SUPERIOR COURT.

CASE AND TRESPASS.

An action on the case was commenced by Cell and Fredrica Helden against Caroline and William Loewe, in which the damages are laid at $5,000.

—An action of trespass was instituted by Hans L. Hanson and Anna Wulf against John J. Bryant, in which damages are claimed in the sum of $6,000.

THE POLICE COURTS.

There was not a very attractive show at the Armory Monday. The animal specimens were all of a poor character. As a circus, the court room was not a brilliant success, peculiarly or otherwise. For instance, Jennie Hiler, drunk and disorderly, dirty, disgusting, and delirious with drink. What Jenny could in mockery of the law squeeze out of her. None of course. She went to the Bridewell—the new, clean, uninspected Bridewell—for 162 days.

—William Freeman, accused of stealing some baggage from the Michigan Central depot, was also unproductive. His case was continued in bail of $500.

—Thomas Cook could only be mulcted at $20 for trying to discover the cerebral arrangement of his wife—his better half it is sincerely to be hoped. Justice Summerfield held him in peace bonds of $300, but the city will not get anything out of that sum, for Cook intends to leave his wife's most severely alone in the future.

—J. H. Anderson's case did not net much, though it contained all the points that Justice Banyon could offer. Mr. Anderson is a well-known lawyer, and was charged with being drunk and disorderly. From the testimony adduced on both sides the following story is probably the correct one: He was passing a beer saloon on Clark street, between Madison and Washington, at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening. He observed a man standing on the steps, when another man knocked him down. The assailed party had been making himself objectionable in the saloon and the assailant avenged the crowd. The witness of the assault, Mr. Anderson, picked up the wounded man, when Officer Kill interfered and proposed relieving him of his charitable labor by taking the bleeding creature to the Armory. The lawyer thought it an injustice; said that the proper parties to be arrested were the assailant, and grew terribly excited. He spoke roughly to the officer, who also grew excited. At this juncture a crowd of 300 persons assembled on the sidewalk and manifested much interest in the discussion. Among them was Delight. Delight feeling that without his participation in the affair all must necessarily go wrong, commanded the officer to arrest Mr. Anderson, which was accordingly done, on the understanding that the great Delight would appear against him. It may be here stated that when an officer is required to make an arrest by a party who proposes to appear against his prisoner, he is bound to make the arrest. After an immense amount of evidence, which occupied the court nearly three hours, Justice Banyon fined Mr. Anderson $5 for disorderly conduct.

THE OTHER COURTS.

There was nothing noticeable at the other two courts.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Miss Cowell's Benefit.

The Wyndham Company enter to-day upon the last week of their engagement in Chicago, to the sincere regret of every theatre-goer in the city. It is probable, however, that the company will remain [illegible] Miss Cowell [illegible] benefit [illegible] a loss which [illegible] Cowell established [illegible] during the first [illegible] and has received [illegible] that she has con[illegible] of the company [illegible] fact is a very un[illegible] has always [illegible] piece in which [illegible] audiences have [illegible] in whom each one [illegible] as well as pro[illegible] lady has made [illegible] go, and will, on [illegible] be invited, on [illegible] some. Meanwhile, [illegible] string of benefits [illegible] given, to be fol[illegible] Fair," all her [illegible] everyone who has [illegible] and give her a [illegible] their appreciation [illegible]

Burglars Captured.

[illegible] their names as [illegible] broke into the [illegible] No. 40 State street [illegible] keeper, Mr. Fal[illegible] the front of the [illegible] thieves, watched [illegible] appeared suddenly [illegible] away, he took a [illegible] turning in about [illegible] office door, and [illegible] the packages [illegible] and ran into the [illegible] a rear window, [illegible] the place that way [illegible] cried out "Stop [illegible] in the pursuit [illegible] and Dearborn [illegible] stopped Clark. He [illegible] and did his [illegible] at him with [illegible] his vest [illegible] After a hard [illegible] to the Armory. [illegible] following the [illegible] an alley running [illegible] Water and Lake [illegible] and the other [illegible] Both the pris[illegible] All they carried [illegible] of printers' [illegible] They will [illegible] Police Court [illegible]

Result of a Saloon "Opening."

[illegible] of Pat Sullivan [illegible]

Another Old Citizen Dead.

Mr. James Morris, who came to Chicago from [illegible] residence, No. [illegible] Saturday morning. [illegible]

Lamp Explosion and Accident.

About 8 o'clock last evening a Bohemian woman named Annie Vaicecka was terribly burned, at her residence, No. 19 Forquer street. She filled a lamp with kerosene oil, and called to a boy to strike a match and light it. She held the lamp in her hand, and as soon as the boy touched the wick with the lighted match an explosion followed. It is thought that there was some oil on the globe. The oil was scattered over Mrs. Vaicecka's clothing, which ignited, and she rushed into the street. She and several men and women endeavored to pull off her burning garments. They finally succeeded, and placed her under a hydrant which only increased her sufferings. Her neck, back, and arms are burned nearly to the bone, and it is feared she will die. Bartholomew Vaught and John Garafola, who assisted in removing her clothing, had their hands injured so badly that neither will be able to work for several days.

The Scow Forrest.

The scow Forrest, the upsetting of which was mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was towed into the harbor about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She was found floating near the mouth of the Calumet river, and as soon as tug-boats could get more her, two others were sent down. The three worked several hours before they succeeded in righting her, and when she did come right side up her deck was so far down in the water that she could be towed along but very slowly. She grounded near the Buckingham elevator, and it required two hours to get her off. The tugs took her up the North Branch to one of the ship yards to be repaired. She is almost a total wreck, and $2,000 will have to be expended to put her in sailing condition. Her deck load of lumber was lost, but that in the hold, nearly two-thirds of the cargo, will be saved.

Accidents.

Mr. Marks, bootmaker at 180 South Clark street, while driving with his wife and child, yesterday, met with a serious accident. When opposite the Pacific Hotel, the buggy upset, and the occupants were thrown out. Mr. Marks fell among some stones on the sidewalk, and became insensible. His face was very much disfigured, while his wife, it is feared, received severe internal injuries. The child was not hurt.

—A lad named Thomas Doyle, 14 years of age, fell off the sidewalk at the corner of Twelfth and Johnson streets, yesterday afternoon, and struck on his head, cutting it in several places. He was taken to his home, No. 183 Blue Island avenue.

Poachers Arrested.

People residing in the vicinity of the Sloan farm, are greatly annoyed every day by men and boys who shoot game in their property. The hunters are generally very reckless, and have hit several citizens, the shot striking their houses and in some instances breaking the windows. They complained to Sergeant Hood, of the South Branch Police Station, and yesterday several officers in citizen's dress were sent out to arrest any persons found trespassing. They captured two gunners and locked them up. This will be continued every day to make arrests until the nuisance, for it is considered to be that, is abated.

All About a Proof-Slip.

Leopold Schenck, a reporter for the *Staats Zeitung*, applied to Justice Summerfield, yesterday, for a warrant for the arrest of a man named Krone, who, he alleges, assaulted and battered him. Krone, who is said to be connected with a Milwaukee paper, called at the office to get a "proof-slip" of Senator Schurz's speech. He was somewhat insolent, and, at the same time, rough-voiced a high horse, the result was some choice expressions. Krone took exception to an epithet Schenck gave utterance to, and struck him on the head with his cane, inflicting a slight injury. He has not yet been arrested.

Religious.

The new Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, on Third avenue, was yesterday dedicated with services appropriate to the occasion. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. P. Campbell, who was assisted by Rev. J. B. Dawson and Rev. R. Desgrasse. After the services a collection was taken up, when $350 was realized.

—This evening at 8 o'clock in the audience room of the new Methodist Church at Evanston a reception will be held in honor of Dr. and Mrs. D. P. Kidder, on the eve of their departure for the East. Friends of the Doctor and his family in Chicago and Evanston are cordially invited to attend.

Miscellaneous.

A reward of $5 will be paid for information leading to the conviction of the boys who stole the signal lamps from the corner of Twenty-second and State streets, yesterday. In consequence of the theft a number of The Tribune subscribers did not receive their papers.

—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at No. 107 Seventeenth street, on the body of Thomas Smith, aged 9 years, who fell into the river at the foot of Seventeenth street, on Saturday afternoon, and was drowned. The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

—The cabin of the schooner George B. Dousman, lying at the foot of Adams street, was robbed, yesterday, of a quantity of clothing belonging to its Captain.

—On Saturday evening Mr. F. Drake, 35 years of age, was thrown from his buggy in front of his residence, No. 440 West Chicago avenue, and severely injured internally. Dr. Wild, who is attending him, considers his recovery doubtful.

—No. 32 North State street was entered on Saturday night by burglars, who carried off $20 worth of cigars.

—Johnny Mc[illegible], the handsome fireman, who drives the steamer Long John, was presented with a beautiful wax doll by a lady acquaintance last evening.

Fearful Explosion—Persons Injured and Buildings Damaged—Miraculous Escape.

WAUKEGAN, Aug. 13.—[illegible] of the Do[illegible]

A fearful powder explosion took place this afternoon at 12:25. One boy was badly injured and one man considerably hurt. The building in which the explosion took place was blown to atoms. It was a wooden one, joined by the fine Union Block, in which the *State Reporter* is located on one side, and on the other, by the confectionery store of A. Speicher. The Speicher building and stock were considerably damaged, and the glass fronts of the Union Block were well shaken to pieces, though no further damage to the block occurred. The glass fronts of several buildings on the street were broken, that of Ricker, Rose & Co. suffering the most. The shock was felt a mile distant, in some directions. Dishes on the dinner-table, a half mile from the disaster, were distinctly shaken.

The boy injured was "Johnny," a son of Mr. Coleman, who owned the stock consisting of guns, pistols, and gunning material. His escape from death is considered almost miraculous. He is badly powder-burned, but the physicians say he will recover. He has not yet explained the cause of the explosion, though he has been entirely conscious through all. He was alone in the store, others belonging there being at dinner. His cries for help from among the *debris* first attracted the attention of Sheriff Brown, who at once went to his aid.

The man hurt was on the street near the scene. His head was badly cut with some of the flying boards. The fire company was on the ground at once, but no fire ensued. Several very narrow escapes are mentioned. A Mr. Lamphier and another gentleman were within a few feet, just about to step in to look at a gun. One lucky individual from out of town had just left his gun for repair, and had only gone a few feet from the store when the shock of thunder sound came. It is claimed that there were only five or six pounds of powder in the canister which exploded. One keg came through the whole mass without injury!

Fun at Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 13.—After the fire last night some firemen got into a fuss over who threw the first water, resulting in a general fight, in which several were severely beaten. A negro policeman interfered, but was badly beaten, together with two or three other colored men. This morning riotous demonstrations were again made by negroes, who threatened the Chief of the Fire Department, and serious results were anticipated. Finally the matter was quieted.

DIED.

SINCLAIR—On the 13th inst., at the residence, 208 State st., James Sinclair, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral at 2 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, from his late residence. Members of Old Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, A. F. & A. M., and others of the Masonic fraternity, are invited to attend.

WILSON—In this city, August 12, 1871, Sarah Emily, daughter of Samuel and Mary F. Wilson, after 11 days' illness, aged 11 years 11 months and 21 days.

Funeral at 11 a. m., August 14, from 129 South Green st., corner of Adams, by cars to Rosehill.

New York and Philadelphia papers please copy.

M. C. Eames is the authorized circulator of The Tribune in the city. With a well-organized corps of carriers he is able to guarantee a prompt and early delivery of The Tribune, both Daily and Sunday. Orders for subscription should be left at The Tribune Counting Room, or directed to M. C. Eames, Room 20 Reynolds' Block.

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BEST CUSTOM BOOTS IN THE WORLD.

They are made from best Chicago Upper!

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They are sold AT LOW PRICES!

ALSO,

PATENT SADDLE-SEAM BOOTS,

The best seam in existence, for it is IMPOSSIBLE for it to rip!

ALSO, AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

PATENT WATER-PROOF SHOES,

For Women and Misses.

These goods have been thoroughly tested, and are as represented, thus enabling LADIES to wear a cloth shoe throughout the entire Fall and Winter without overshoes which has before been impossible except at the daily risk of wet feet, and consequent illness.

ALSO, an immense stock of CUSTOM-MADE and EASTERN goods, of all varieties required for the Fall Trade, which we are at all times happy to show to our friends and patrons of the last eight years, and to merchants generally.

Boot and Shoe Pacs, and other Lumbermen's Goods, A SPECIALTY.

WANTED.

Entry Clerks Wanted

By HAMLIN, HALE & CO.; thoroughly competent men, with not less than three years' experience in this particular employment.

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CORNER RANDOLPH-ST.

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Attention, Sir Knights.

Special Conclave of CHICAGO COMMANDERY, No. 19, K. T., this Monday evening at 7½ o'clock, for work on K. T. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.

JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

Masonic.

Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business. Attendance of all members is requested. By order of the M. E. H. P.

E. C. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Work on the M. Degree.

J. D. DICKERSON, Sec'y.

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Plain Brown, 30, 40, & 50c. each.

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LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

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Will be sold, at public auction, at SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, [illegible] under the direction of Captain V. T. Van Antwerp, U. S. A., a large quantity of new, unserviceable and damaged clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting in part of [illegible]

and various other articles. The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office, or at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. Army.

REAL ESTATE.

PARTITION SALE Of Real Estate IN THE HEART OF THE CITY.

The south half of lot 3, block 137, School Section Addition to Chicago, [illegible] will be sold at the north door of the Court House, on Tuesday, August 29th, at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms, one-half cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent. Title perfect; abstract furnished.

JOHN WOODBRIDGE, Special Commissioner. For further information apply to JOSEPH CAMBELL, 60 Clark-st.

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15 SOUTH UNION-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND lodging at very reasonable rates.

26 EAST VAN BUREN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board. [illegible]

28 [illegible]-ST.—VERY HANDSOME rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Dressing-room and closets to each room.

40 SOUTH FRANKLIN-ST., BETWEEN LAKE and Randolph.—Good board, with rooms. Terms from $4.50 to $5.50 per week.

47 CONGRESS-ST.—ONE NICELY-FURNISHED room, suitable for two single gentlemen, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed, near the avenue.

92 WEST MADISON-ST.—NEW BOARDING-house. First-class board, with single or double rooms, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano.

112 EAST ADAMS-ST.—EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS for boarders; also, desirable suite of rooms. House supplied with bath-rooms and hot and cold water.

118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO VERY pleasant [illegible] Court House.

191 AND 193 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—GENTLEMEN boarders wanted at the private boarding house of C. Balsam, newly furnished rooms and good table.

213 EAST MADISON-ST., TWO BLOCKS FROM Court House.—Nicely furnished [illegible]

296 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, for two gentlemen, with board. [illegible]

384 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with board, [illegible] gentlemen and wife or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

506 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRABLE furnished rooms, with board. Also single room, with hot and cold water. References exchanged.

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms for families or single gentlemen to rent, with board. References exchanged.

659 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE FRONT room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Also, [illegible]

BEAUTIFULLY-FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR without board [illegible]

WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—[illegible]

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BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN IN A RESPECTABLE private family. [illegible]

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AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE, 3 TO 40-HORSE power. [illegible] COLLINS, EATON, Agent, 16 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines [illegible] F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 10-HORSE POWER UPRIGHT engine, with boiler [illegible] C. F. BROWN & CO., 16 Kingsbury-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE 6 X 8 [illegible] W. A. JAMES & CO., 16 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SMITH'S THREE-SIDE MOULDING machine [illegible] W. A. JAMES & CO., 16 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BURGHART BEAMING MACHINE [illegible] W. A. JAMES & CO., 16 Lake-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN HAVING [illegible]

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SEWING MACHINES.

WEED, SINGER, WHEELER & WILSON, AMERICAN [illegible]

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[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—[illegible]

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FOR SALE—[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

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AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

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PERSONAL.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANT.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

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MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1871.

JOURNEYMEN LABOR CONVENTIONS.

Once a year one hundred or more persons, calling themselves delegates of the "Labor party," meet in one of the large cities, where they practise talking on their legs for a week, and wind up the conference with a string of whereases and resolutions on the state of society. They invariably resolve that the world is out of joint, and proceed to tell how to mend it. It is a convention of remarkable assumptions. The Pope's assumption of personal infallibility is modesty itself in comparison with the assumption of those people who style themselves the delegates of the Labor party.

To begin with, they assume to represent and speak for all the people of the United States who labor for a living. This may be called their major postulate. The minor postulate is, that there is a natural antagonism between Capital and Labor, and that, as they represent Labor, therefore Capital is their enemy, and must be put down! After that, the millennium for Labor will come.

Let us analyze these assumptions. In the first place, 60 per cent of the people of the United States, as is shown by the census, are cultivators of the soil—hard laborers, who have no eight or ten-hour rules, and who belong to no labor unions or combinations. They are both capitalists and laborers. They invest their capital in agriculture, and employ their own labor to make their capital productive. They own half the capital in the Union, and furnish, with their own hands, considerably more than half the labor of the country. They exchange their surplus products with the manufacturers, and have neither sympathy nor interest with any combination which has for its object the making of mechanical products dear or scarce. They are obliged to sell their own products in competition with all the farmers in the world, and must consequently sell cheap, toil laboriously, live economically, and accept a moderate recompense for their labor and the use of their capital.

The second class of producers are the manufacturers who work up the raw products of the farm, the forest, and the mine. This large class invest their own capital and borrow vast sums from the bankers and money-lenders. They unite their labor with all the capital they can command, and hire such additional labor as their own hands cannot supply. Multitudes of this class of producers employ but few workmen, as their business or capital will not permit them to embark in large operations. These hirers of labor are less numerous than their employes in the large cities; but in the towns and villages they constitute a majority of the artisan class. Their ranks are continually recruited from those who work for wages. The employe of to-day sets up for himself to-morrow, and then becomes an employer. If he fails in business he returns to the wages class. Thus a commingling is perpetually going on. The most successful manufacturers nearly all commenced life as journeymen. The energetic, economical, go-a-head artisan generally works himself into the position of a master mechanic, who invests his savings in business, and hires journeymen to help him carry on his establishment. These men obtain credit, borrow money, purchase raw material, pick out their best journeymen for junior partners, erect works, build houses, take contracts, plan and supervise their business, and toil both with hands and head until they are old men. Are they really the enemies of labor, because they thus became capitalists and employers of labor?

The third great class of society are the distributors of products, and are divided into common carriers and merchants. They give value to the surplus products of the farmer, the forester, the miner, and the artisan. They carry the products of the one class to the other and exchange them. They build railroads, water craft, and store-houses. They purchase at their doors the surplus products of all classes, and distribute them to all consumers. They search the world over for markets in which to barter and exchange everything for which purchasers can be found. They borrow all the money that capitalists can spare, for it requires vast sums to purchase and keep on hand all the unconsumed commodities in the country which are offered for sale or exchange, and it requires vast sums to construct the new railroads, steamboats, ships, and store-houses which the increasing production and population of the country demand. This immense class of distributors are subdivided, like the manufacturers, into employers and employes, but, at the same time, are so united in business and dependence on each other, that no dividing line can be drawn between them; and the ranks of one side is constantly being recruited from the other. The clerk is promoted to a bookkeeper, and the bookkeeper to a partner. The salesman becomes a retailer on his own account, and then a wholesaler or importer. The sailor becomes a mate, and the mate a Captain, and the Captain the owner in part or whole of the vessel. The railroad laborer becomes a brakeman, the brakeman a conductor, the conductor an agent, Superintendent, or President of a railroad. The stoker becomes an engineer, or superintendent of rolling stock or machine shop, and so on through all the grades of this mighty branch of human industry and usefulness.

And then we have the professional classes—the clergy, the writers, the tutors, the lawyers, and doctors—all indispensible to the welfare of civilized society. And then comes the political government with its vast machinery of Executive, legislative, and judicial officers of nation, State, county, city, and township; the army and the navy, the Shrievalty, the constabulary, the police, and other conservators and protectors of society.

And there yet remains to enumerate the bankers and brokers, and retired capitalists, the amusement-makers; and, behind all these, the unfortunates of poverty or infirmity; and lastly, the dregs of society—the criminal classes, the idlers, the swindlers and sharpers, who prey on the body politic.

Of all these divisions and subdivisions of society which, aggregated, compose the forty millions of inhabitants of these United States, how many are journeymen mechanics belonging to labor unions, and how many men of these subscribe to the political chimeras and agrarian pronunciamentos of so-called "National Labor Conventions?" Nine-tenths of the people, from the very nature of their pursuits and interests, can never subscribe to the destructive doctrines taught by the mad-caps who lead these labor combinations. Only the reckless few, who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by a social conflagration, can aid and abet their efforts. All journeymen artisans who ever expect to set up business for themselves, or become partners in business, or employers of labor, cannot endorse the Communist idea that property is robbery, or that Capital is the enemy of Labor; nor can the artisan who is capable of seeing beyond the end of his nose, or is endowed with reasoning powers greater than those of an ignoramus, believe that the bankruptcy of his employer would promote his own interest.

Some wag has started a story that Bailey, the defaulting New York Collector, is in London, turning up the whites of his eyes at the iniquities of the Tammany clique. This the Democratic press is circulating and celebrating with great gusto, saying: "Here is one of your 'great moral-idea' Radicals!" etc. Now it so happens that the Bailey who has been heard from in Europe on the subject of New York credit is Isaac H. Bailey, a New York business man of the highest respectability, and not J. F. Bailey, the ex-Collector. But even the other man, who is now, we believe, sojourning in South America, and who is undoubtedly a rascal—even if he should feel moved to disgust at the greater rascality of the Tammany clique, he has a perfect right to that sentiment. There is no doubt that his reputation will derive a casual advantage from the recent developments of Democratic corruption in New York, on account of the contrast afforded by those still darker deeds than his. But it certainly cannot be the desire of the Republican press to distract public attention from any misdoings of men in office, even though they were placed there by a Republican administration. By the developments of Democratic official swindles, in New York, Indiana, and elsewhere, we are simply reminded how absurd are the Democratic outcries against Republican corruption and the claim that a restoration of the party of Tammany to power would furnish the remedy for such corruption as exists. No; the Republican journal which endeavors to cover up frauds committed under Republican auspices is either false or foolish beyond all claim to confidence. Sensible and practical people must see by this time that the way to have honest and patriotic administration is, first, to keep the Republican party pure by free discussion within its ranks; and, second, to keep it in power.

TAXING NATIONAL BANKS.

The recent decision of Judge Blodgett, declaring that the act of the Legislature of 1867, for taxing shares of the National Banks, to be void, leaves the State and its municipalities without any means of collecting revenue from that description of property. The decision of Judge Blodgett seems to be too well fortified to afford any reasonable expectation of its reversal; and it becomes the duty of the Legislature to try its hand once more.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in 1867, decided in the case of a National Bank taxed in New York, that the capital of such banks could not be taxed, it representing national securities. This was but the affirmance of a doctrine as old as the government itself. But the Supreme Court intimated that the State might tax the shares in the hands of the owners. The Legislature of Illinois, in special session, passed the act which has just been declared void by the United States Court. The grounds for this reversal are, that the shares of such banks cannot be taxed at more than their par value; that such shares as are owned out of the district where the bank is situated cannot be taxed in the latter district, the law of Illinois establishing the residence of the owner as the *situs* of personal property; that the law cannot impose a tax on the shares held by residents in the district where the bank is, so long as the shares held elsewhere are untaxed, because this would violate the uniformity required by the constitution; that the shares held by non-residents cannot be taxed, so long as those held by residents are not taxed. In short, the law is inoperative and void.

Fortunately, the revenue system of Illinois is wide enough to cover this case, if the State officers and Legislature can bring their minds to make it applicable. Ever since the State was organized the revenue has been mainly collected from lands. In the beginning this was a necessity, because there was hardly any other property in the State. In time the live stock, pianos, watches, and other visible property became subject to taxation; but, down to this day, the great bulk of the revenue is collected from lands. In the meantime personal property has grown to immense proportions, banks and other corporations have sprung up in all parts of the State; but of the personal property in Illinois it may safely be said a large proportion is never reached by the Assessor, and, consequently, escapes taxation. One reason for this is that the revenue system of Illinois is administered in the interest of the office-holders,—to give the largest possible compensation for the least possible service. Nothing is more easy than to assess lands; this can be done in any office by merely going over a county map with the subdivisions; nothing is so easy as to collect taxes from lands, when the Collector, in three hours, can sell all the property in the county, and thus collect the tax. The result is that the great bulk of personal property is not assessed at all, and of that assessed but a fraction is collected. When the business of taxing National Banks was begun, it would have been somewhat troublesome for the Assessor to hunt up the holders of the shares, but a very easy job to go to the banks and assess the shares in bulk. In one town in this county there are no less than eleven banks, and the law of 1867 was framed so as to give the least trouble to the tax officers and yet increase their commissions.

The constitution of the State provides two systems of taxation, and the State can resort to either or both, in order to raise revenue. These two systems are thus set forth in the constitution:

1. "The General Assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful, by levying a tax, by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property," &c.

2. "But the General Assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, grocery keepers, liquor dealers, toll-bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph and express interests or business, vendors of patents, and persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges, in such manner as it shall, from time to time, direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates."

The entire force of officials in this State engaged in the assessment and collection of taxes, and whose compensation is derived therefrom, have always resolutely and determinedly opposed any resort to the second mode of raising revenue. When it is considered that the State could collect all the revenue it needs without the aid of an Assessor or Tax Collector, thus rendering these offices wholly valueless, it will be understood why the old system of levying taxes upon real property, with its profitable processes of tax sales, has been persevered in.

The impossibility, however, of taxing bank shares in this State, by valuation, now brings the State face to face with the necessity of exercising its authority under the second clause of the revenue article of the constitution. The State can clearly levy and collect upon any bank or corporation owning or using any franchise or privilege in this State, a tax in the way of license fee, or other form. Though bank shares and capital may not be reached by the ordinary process of valuation, there can be no question as to the authority of the State to exact a tax, or a license fee, or some other equivalent for the use and exercise in this State of any franchise or privilege. In the same way that it may tax an express company for the franchise and privilege of carrying freight and receiving pay therefor, or tax any transportation company, or any other organization of persons chartered with special privileges, so it may exact from any banking company a tax as a consideration for the exercise by it of the special franchises and privileges of a bank.

The necessity for action on this subject is apparent. The value of the personal property invested in these banks is many millions of dollars. The value of the franchises and privileges is shown by the amount of capital which has sought investment. Though the State may be powerless to tax them by valuation, the same revenue may be obtained by taxing the privilege to carry on the business. In this way the National Banks may be made to contribute to the general revenue, without violating any principle of constitutional law, State or national. Such taxes are levied and collected in other States. The power to impose them is inherent in the Legislature, whose authority to tax for purposes of public revenue is only limited by the prohibitions of the National and State constitutions. This is one of the most important questions which will occupy the attention of the Legislature at its November session, and should have a strong influence upon that body in the general revision of the revenue laws, which is part of its deferred business.

THE ST. LOUIS GRAIN TRADE.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, in attempting a reply to our showing of the folly of its recent railroad article, totally evades the points made by THE TRIBUNE, and shoots off in a tangent of promiscuous eloquence, losing itself gradually and unconsciously, like its own pet Rockford Railway, the terminus of which it has not yet been able to find. We must give the *Democrat* credit, however, for doing a good work in behalf of the St. Louis grain trade. This is an exposure of the frauds and thefts of which shippers of grain to that city and consignees of cargoes shipped thence to the East are made the victims. Of the former, the case of a shipper from Highland is a specimen. He and another dealer, at a neighboring station, shipped each a carload of corn, and each consignment was short 2,000 pounds. The Highland man, having suffered much from the same cause, investigated the circumstances, and found the theft was chargeable to the tricks of the millers and teamsters, and that the practice of stealing 10 per cent or more of the grain was a regular one. The *Democrat*, in giving place to the *exposé*, states that there is a well-organized gang of women and children with bags, who do a "right smart" business in filching from the cars at the depots and warehouses.

The remedy suggested is to consign all grain to the elevator; and the Superintendent of the elevator naturally seconds this suggestion. But that is by no means a guaranty of honest handling, it seems; for the way of the cereals to the seaboard is as thickly beset with thieves as that of the journeyer to Jericho, of whom we read in the Scriptures. The succeeding issue of the *Democrat* publishes four letters from Eastern consignees at Schenectady, N. Y., Newport, R. I., and Bridgeport, Conn., all complaining of extravagant shortages, and threatening to "buy no more grain in St. Louis, as the shortage [thirty-one bushels on two cars] is more than our profits." Overcharges of freight are also seriously complained of.

In view of these outrages, the *Democrat* appeals to the railroads (or rather to the railroad) to be virtuous. It observes:

> "St. Louis is determined to do a large grain trade with the East, and if railways cannot be relied upon to transport the property entrusted to their care safely and securely, and deliver it intact to its rightful receivers, then the railway, as a means of transportation, will be abandoned, and recourse had to the cheaper and more reliable water way. *It is true, facilities by the water ways open to this city are not yet just what they should be to insure prompt and economical deliveries of grain to seaboard points;* but the next few years will be an era of rapid development, and whatever is in urgent demand will be produced."

The admission contained in the last sentence quoted will not be likely to quicken much the virtue of the railroad which has the monopoly of St. Louis' eastward freight; but the effort is well intended, and so far as the swindle is due to the short weights of the Elevator Association (another monopoly) there ought to be a reform, if there is any local spirit or even common foresight among the handlers of grain in the Missouri metropolis.

But does our esteemed contemporary never reflect, while laboring with those rascals, and appealing, in a way so obviously hopeless, to their better sentiments, that it was only by trumpeting very loudly THE TRIBUNE's exposures of warehousing frauds in this city that it could make any claim at all for St. Louis upon the grain traffic of the West? The question arises, then, what is St. Louis' claim to any grain business, if her incoming cargoes are levied upon by millers, by teamsters, and armies of women with bags, and her outgoing consignments by warehousemen and that railroad, with no recourse to water routes, or even competing railroads?

Dr. Carnochan, the Democratic Health Officer of New York, is in the enjoyment of an income of $200,000 a year, which [illegible] to collect from the shipping of the port of that city, in the way of blackmail. The way in which Doctor Carnochan plays it is, to organize a combination for stevedoring, lightering, etc., which vessels must patronize or be forced into quarantine by the good Doctor, whose authority in that direction is supreme. The rates of this combination are from three to five times those for which the same service could be obtained from honest sources. The effect has been to send many vessels to other ports which would otherwise have landed their cargoes at New York. The quarantine screw is also brought to bear on passengers arriving off New York, who are compelled to pay $1.50 each for transportation to the city upon Carnochan's tugs, or else remain imprisoned at quarantine.

This Carnochan is an appointee of Governor Hoffman's, and has been carrying on his business ever since he received the appointment. That his outrageous levies, though known, have been permitted without serious remonstrance, only shows how much a thing of course swindling has come to be considered under the rule of Tammany; and that the man has not been summarily dismissed from his office is proof enough, if any were wanted, that the corruption of the ring extends to and through the State Government, and involves Hoffman as deeply as Tweed and Hall.

North Carolina Election.

The ex-rebels of North Carolina last year carried the State by 4,000 majority on the popular vote, elected five out of seven members of Congress and a large majority of both branches of the Legislature, and with this control of the General Assembly proceeded to impeach and depose the Republican Governor, Holden. The next step was to call a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of changing the existing constitution under which the State was admitted into the Union, and making a new one after the Ku-Klux pattern. The proposition led to an exciting contest, in which the ex-rebel Democracy put forth their utmost power to carry their point; but in a square fight the Republicans defeated them by 10,000 majority on the largest vote ever cast in North Carolina. And even if a majority had voted for calling the convention the Republicans had secured a majority of the members of it, and would have re-adopted the present constitution.

This hard-fought election and triumphant victory proves that the Republicans are the stronger party of the two in North Carolina when they put forth their whole power. This election removes North Carolina from the list of Democratic States at the Presidential election next year, and places it in the Republican column. The Democratic organ at Wilmington, the *Morning Star*, makes the following observations in relation to the experiences of its party:

> "We are defeated—defeated by our own folly and a want of sagacity in our leaders, as shown in forcing this convention question on the people long before the proper time had arrived. We counselled delay in this matter, as we may hereafter show from our files; not because we did not favor a convention, not because we did not feel its necessity, but because we then feared what has now become a reality, viz., a defeat which is more overwhelming, more confounding, than any we have sustained since Radicalism fastened its fangs on our dear old State."

Mr. Greeley grows more charitable every hour. The milk of human kindness in his bosom flows for all men, women, and children, except those who disagree with him—and they are liars. He is even charitable for those who practice adultery, and will go their bail if applied to in season. He says, in reference to the nomination for the Presidency, which an advocate of the New York, or Free Love, wing of the Woman-Suffrage party has given him, that "for transient infidelity to marriage vows, under the influence of passions inflamed by wine and other unnatural excitements, and followed by prompt and profound contrition," he would not have a divorce granted. When the case becomes chronic, however, and when the act of infidelity is committed in cold blood, then Mr. Greeley's charity ceases; and he so far recedes from a former position taken by him in opposition to all divorce as to grant that in such cases—viz., "persistent, flagitious adultery"—the courts should separate the married pair. Nevertheless, we suppose if it could be proven that the persistent and flagitious adulterer were subject to paroxysmal attacks of "passions inflamed by wine and other causes," he could defend any suit for divorce upon that ground, especially if he could prove that his paroxysms were "followed by prompt contrition." Such is charity, the exhibition of which, in Mr. Greeley's case, is all the more remarkable from the fact that, as he states in the same epistle, he is growing old, and is not probably, himself, subject to these paroxysms which "wine and other unnatural excitements" produce. The fact that the philosopher declares "a hearty hatred for free love and all its infernal delusions" also contributes to render his charity a thing to be admired. This hatred is wholesome; but the sentiment is of itself more correct than the judgment which associates the woman-suffrage movement indissolubly with the free-love party. Whatever errors of doctrine may be charged against the respectable and representative advocates of woman suffrage, and of woman's cause generally, it should be remembered that they do not fraternize with, nor excuse, the Tilton-Woodhull element, which seems to be making the most noise in New York, and whose nomination of Greeley has drawn out this confession of the philosopher's faith.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Rushville had a tea-party of half a dozen ladies the other day, the youngest of whom was sixty-four and the oldest eighty-four, and each of whom had resided in Rushville over forty years.

—The Clinton *Register* learns that a man named Lemuel Baney, living about one mile east of Maroa, DeWitt county, died very suddenly on the 30th inst., it is supposed from the effects of poison administered by his wife.

—On the [illegible] of July last, a Mr. Healey, living near Havana, got a beard of rye in his mouth, under his tongue, where it has remained ever since, causing him severe suffering. It is the opinion of physicians that it will finally work out under his chin.

—The Abingdon *Democrat* says that there is a man in Knox county who has spells of sleeping from two to seven days at a time, and that these attacks come on every nine or ten weeks. During these attacks he takes no food. At other times he eats and sleeps naturally.

—The storm of last Monday night did considerable damage two or three miles southwest of Young America. Whole fields of corn were leveled by the violent wind and heavy rain, while the hailstones played havoc in breaking window panes. At Prairie City, large quantities of fruits were blown from the trees, chimneys thrown down, and fields of corn injured to a great extent. Roseville sustained considerable damage in the way of moving houses from their foundation, unroofing others, blowing down trees, etc. Near LaSalle, the barn of Mr. [illegible], containing forty-five tons of hay, a quantity of stock, and sundry farming implements, was struck by lightning and destroyed, causing a loss of [illegible]. Near Tonica, the lightning destroyed the large barn of Mrs. Pullman. It contained two-thirds of the harvested product of eight hundred acres, three carriages, a number of horses, &c., worth $15,000 in all.

IOWA.

An old man named Samuel Wyne, was crossing a bridge at Hamburg the other day, when one of his feet got caught between planks, and, before he could extricate it, a team ran over and killed him.

—By the action of the Iowa State Free Will Baptist organization, Wilton is to have a full-fledged college. Provision is already made for the appropriate buildings, the first one of which is to cost $25,000. Real estate valued at $30,000 has been donated for the enterprise by the citizens of Wilton.

—A man went into the out-house of a hotel at Maquoketa, on Tuesday, drunk; fell asleep, tumbled, got his neck between the seat and the door, and so choked to death.

—Evidence of the exceeding dryness of the season is given by the Manchester *Press* in the fact that cattle are at present being driven a very considerable distance to find water, some from Sand Creek being driven to the Buffalo. The streams are said to be lower than ever before.

—Robert McKee, one of the prominent citizens of Marengo, died on the 4th inst. The *Republican* says he was one of the earliest settlers of the county, and was the first Treasurer, Recorder, and Clerk, and the first Postmaster of Marengo.

—A party of botanists in some woods in Washington township, Wapello County, killed fourteen rattle-snakes in one lot the other day. The largest was four-and-a-half feet long, and shook ten rattles—the others having from one to three rattles. The Jackson County *Journal* says that J. C. McQueen killed 113 snakes the other day, one and a half miles east of La Motte, in about ten minutes time, the largest one being three feet nine inches long, and the rest were young ones from four to seven inches long.

—The Sioux City *Times* tells the following: "H. W. Cole, a farmer living within two miles of Elk Point, has a child 3 years old, who, two weeks since, while playing with a knife, swallowed it, it lodging in the throat, and remaining there until the present time, despite the efforts of the parents to remove it. The knife was brass-mounted, and running matter now trickles from a small hole in the neck. It is supposed that the corrosive material from the mountings on the knife, acting on the flesh, has eaten a hole in the latter. The child is in the best of spirits."

WISCONSIN.

In Fon du Lac, on the 7th inst., a man by the name of Pedlow was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He was in his chamber, engaged in prayer, at the time of the accident, kneeling opposite an open window.

—At Wausau, during the night of the 5th inst., Miss Anna Jacobson arose from her bed, dressed, went out doors, and hung herself.

—George [illegible], one of the oldest settlers of Sauk City, died on the 28th ult. He settled there thirty-one years ago, at a time when Indians were more numerous than white people; and his eldest daughter, now Mrs Kuhn, was the first white girl born in the neighboring town of Roxbury.

—In the town of Seneca, Crawford County, on the night of the [illegible], a shocking accident occurred, resulting in the death of two little daughters of the late George D. Clark. It appears that their little brother attempted to kindle a fire in the stove with kerosene, when the oil in the can ignited, causing an explosion, completely covering the little girls with the flames. Their clothes were entirely burnt off from their bodies. The eldest, five years old, died the next morning, and the other, three years old, in an hour afterwards. The brother suffered but little injury.

INDIANA.

Ground has been broken at Lafayette for the Purdue University building, which will be 148x46, and will cost $100,000. A full corps of laborers will be placed upon the work this week.

—A man named Burns, living at Sellersburg, lost his wife some time ago. Before she died, she expressed a determination to haunt Burns if he married again. Burns, however, ventured to marry again, and the consequence is, so the story goes, that while passing through the woods, near Sellersburg, a few days since, he was fired at by an unseen personage, and then was followed up and beaten most unmercifully by unseen hands, and Burns really believes he is being punished by his deceased wife for his truancy.

MINNESOTA.

A St. Paul paper says that the season for the fur trade in the Red River country is now over for this year. The total amount of furs and buffalo robes sold will not exceed $34,000, there being only 1,340 robes sold, where last year there were sold 8,500 robes, valued at $63,000, besides $83,000 worth of mink and shipping furs. Total amount last year, $96,000; being a decrease of $74,000 from last year. The cause of so small a collection being made this year is attributed to a scarcity of buffalo robes, small-pox among the Indians, and the Riel rebellion.

OHIO.

Cincinnati papers complain that the tree boxes on Fifth street are "made of thick iron bars, painted green and gold, and surmounted by exact copies of the royal diadem in which McKean Buchanan plays Richard III."

—A Toledo father, whose wife eloped in April with three children, has just discovered his offspring in a Cleveland orphan asylum, and reclaimed them. The orphans were paraded before him, and his little girls recognized him, and sprang to his side with great joy. The whereabouts of the wife and her paramour are not known.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A new perfume has been invented, called "The Breath of a Charming Woman."

—A man in Danbury, Conn., recently offered two cents a pound for dead cats, and now quietness reigns o' nights in that locality.

—An English physician reports that, among the poor, rubbing the soles of the feet with garlic is very popular as a preventive against disease.

—A New Orleans colored boy got a jack-stone in his throat, and was relieved by a Doctor, who took him by the heels and shook it out of him.

—A man in Barnet, Vt., boasts of having read the New Testament through sixty-five times within ten years.

—A meteoric stone, weighing 300 pounds, has been obtained in Australia by a British astronomer.

—A San Francisco Doctor advertised for a "good office cat." He has already received 345 felines, "with the southern counties yet to hear from."

—Upon one of the ballots cast in the recent municipal election in Paris, was written, "Down with the murderers of the people. The guillotine for Thiers and his friends."

—There are places in New York where pet canaries, cats and dogs are boarded together at the rate of twenty cents a week, while the families to whom they belong are out of town.

—At the recent review at Wimbledon, England, "the smallness of the men, their juvenile appearance, and their wretched chests, were matters of common talk in the camp."

—The elections which have lately occurred in Chili were controlled by the Jesuit priesthood, who swept everything before them, and elected their candidate, General Errazuriz, by an overwhelming majority.

—An ox passed through a crockery store in Portsmouth, N. H., the other day. He entered the rear door, passed out at the front, and didn't break a dish, though his sides grazed whole piles of crockery in his transit.

—At a ball at White Sulphur Springs, a Kentucky belle represented "Arctic Moonlight" in a dress of full illusion skirts, dotted with swansdown and oxydized glass, and luminous with silver bands and crescents, pine cones, pearls, &c.

—At Heidelberg, in Germany, there is not a language, ancient or modern, without its competent professor to teach it to all comers. A Japanese student, unable to speak a word of German, found there, on his arrival, a teacher able to converse with and give him lessons through the medium of his own language.

—Bismuth, which is very rare, comes principally from Saxony, and, owing to the limited supply, sells at a very high price. It is, however, reported that bismuth has been discovered in large quantities at Balhannah, in South Australia, where extensive smelting works have just been erected, for the purpose of extracting the metal from the ore.

—Honey bees were recently transmitted by mail from a distant point to Lancaster County, Pa., in an ingenious manner. Four holes, about an inch in circumference each, were bored with an auger in a block of wood six inches long, four inches wide, and one inch and a quarter thick. In each of these holes a queen bee and six males, the foundation of a colony or hive, were confined by wire screens placed over the aperture.

—A few days ago, a young gentleman and lady from the rural districts visited Somerset, Pa., to get married. The young couple entered the town on the festive occasion astride of one horse. They dismounted, and their horse fed, partook of a sumptuous repast consisting of crackers, were then united in the holy bonds of matrimony by a Justice of the Peace, when they again mounted their steed and wended their way to their mountain home amid the cheers of the populace.

—According to the Italian journals, the volcanic observatory on Mount Vesuvius is in serious danger of being destroyed by the river of red-hot, molten lava slowly flowing down the side of the mountain, and which has nearly submerged the hill on which the observatory was erected by the University of Naples, at a cost of $80,000. The eruption is still increasing in violence, and the immediate construction of a dyke of cinders is earnestly recommended in order to change the direction of the torrent of the lava.

—A new side-drum has been introduced in England, one of them having been offered as a prize at a recent volunteer encampment. It is of entirely new construction, having only one head, which, instead of being of parchment or vellum, is made of thin steel, and is beaten by sticks with India rubber tops. The advantages claimed are that the head is practically unaffected by damp or changes in temperature, is practically indestructible, and can be tuned more simply than the ordinary drum. An ingenious contrivance of strings gives the rattle peculiar to the ordinary side-drum.

—The people of Louisiana and Mississippi have originated a new source of wealth, that is indicated in quotations of pelican oil at $1.50 a gallon in New Orleans. The business of capturing the birds and extracting their oil, is alluded to in Southern journals as extending to Bay St. Louis, on the gulf coast, westward following the coast, and thence south to the Belize. A fleet of small vessels are employed, and find the remuneration profitable. And the birds are reported to be inexhaustible. Should they give out for any reason where they are now hunted, there are the swamps they never desert, and there are the islands above, on which they are often seen in myriads.

—London is excited over a tale of frightful cruelty to a negro lad in the English postal telegraph service. The boy's regular hours of work were from 8 o'clock p. m. to 9 o'clock a. m. of each day, but these, it was asserted, had been extended by the superintendent, and sometimes a term of duty would continue uninterruptedly for thirty-seven hours. The boy died, and a general clamor arose for parliamentary proceedings looking to the abolition of slavery in the English postal service. But the accused officers at once explained that neither the boy in question nor any other person had ever been required to work for an unreasonable length of time; but that he had been so eager to earn money that he worked himself to death on "extra jobs," outside of his office duties.

—The remittances sent by previous emigrants to their friends in Great Britain amounted, in 1870, to £4,657,000 transmitted from North America, and £64,000 from Australia. The proportion of this sum sent in prepaid passage certificates amounted to £1,628,000. The British Emigrant Commissioners assume that the price of the passage of each adult to the United States was £5.25, and that the 74,000 persons who emigrated from Ireland in 1870 were equivalent to 66,000 adults. On this basis the passage money of the emigrants to the United States in 1870 amounted to £1,772,500, or only £65,000 more than the passage money sent from America. The returns of the British Emigration Commissioners show that during the twenty-three years from 1848 to 1870, there has been remitted by emigrants through banks and commercial houses upwards of £21,270,000 to friends in Great Britain, and no account has been taken of the sums sent through private hands.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. E. C. Stanton realized $700 in gold as the proceeds of her three lectures in San Francisco.

—Don Pedro of Brazil astonishes London savans by reading nearly Hebrew scrolls, and translating them into Latin off-hand.

—Prince Aldrich died at Worcester, Mass., on Monday, of last week, aged 80. He was celebrated as the inventor of the railway turn-table, which he devised in 1835.

—Prince Bismarck is so overwhelmed with letters, mostly from persons unknown, that, while at Varzin, he will only open those from relatives or particular friends.

—The Emperor of Germany has conferred on William Howard Russell, LL. D., the "Iron Cross" of the "Second Class," with the White Riband, in recognition of his services as special correspondent of the London *Times*.

—It costs something to be a first-class yachtsman in New York. Samuels' Dreadnaught, which has just been completed, is offered for sale for $30,000. The Dauntless was sold to young Bennett very cheap, and yet she cost him $40,000 before he put her under canvas. Mr. Hatch, the banker,

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The bank statement shows a net loss of $2,250,000 in the legal reserve. The banks now hold $14,380,000 above the 25 per cent. The changes, compared with last week, are as follows: Loans have increased $1,689,126; circulation, 69,544; specie has decreased $1,808,394; deposits, 1,147,147; legal tenders, $1,808,095.

THE STOCK MARKET

was dull throughout the day, but closed steady. The only animation was in Union Pacific and Pacific Mail. It is reported that these two companies have made some new arrangement beneficial to each.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed quiet. The report telegraphed yesterday that Morton, Bliss & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co., of London, had joined Jay Cooke & Co. in their contract with the government in reference to the 5 per cent loans is incorrect. The official list of contractors will shortly be published. The successful marketing of the loan by the firms concerned will, of course, depend much upon continued ease in money, and, no doubt, the whole power of the Treasury Department will be exerted to this end. The closing quotation for Pacific Railroad securities were as follows: Central Pacific, 98½ to 98¾; Union Pacific gold bonds, 90; land grants, 84; incomes, 86½; Stock, 29¼ to 29⅜.

MONEY.

The week closed with great ease in money, the supply this afternoon, at 2 to 3 per cent. on call, being largely in excess of the demand. Gold fluctuated between 112¾ and 112⅝, and closed up quiet and firm at 112⅝ to 112¾. The rates paid for borrowing to-day were ¼, 3-32, 7-64, 1-16, and 5-64 per cent.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was dull this afternoon, at 109¼ to 109⅝ for prime sterling. The specie shipments were $381,000.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was irregular for trade and family, but closed rather steadier for the low grades, with a moderate export demand. Holders of wheat were firm, and there was a good demand, in part for the future, chiefly for winter. Sound spring was scarce and firm. Corn was quite active and better, the demand being partly speculative.

CIVIL WAR IN TAMMANY HALL.

The *Evening Post* of to-day professes to have information that Tweed has quarrelled with Hall and Connolly, and has thrown them overboard. He proposes a union of his political forces with the Young Democracy, in the hope, with the aid of the *Times*, to secure the direction of a great reform party, which will sweep Hall and Connolly out of power. Henry Smith, President of the Police Board, with all the Tammany Republicans, are said to be in the Tweed and *Times* coalition.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE WESTFIELD CALAMITY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The investigation into the causes of the disaster to the Westfield, made by the Board of Local Inspectors, being completed so far as regards the taking of testimony, the report was forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, by Supervising Inspector S. Lowe, this morning. It is doubtful whether any copies of the report will be furnished before it is published officially by the Secretary at Washington.

THE WOODHULL-CLAFLIN GANG.

It is reported that affidavits have been made, charging Stephen Pearl Andrews, now editor of *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly*, with violating a young lady, niece of Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, and it is charged that Miss Tennie C. Claflin aided and abetted him in the crime. The lawyer of complainant says the affidavits will be published in a day or two; that they will show a fearful state of society here, and that the revelations will shake the city to its centre.

A LIFE SAVED BY MAYOR HALL.

Mayor Hall saved a life in the South Bay yesterday, by leaping into the water and rescuing a child as it was sinking for the third time.

EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.

Two thousand persons have made application to the American Colonization Society to be sent to Liberia in the ship which sails for that nation in November next.

PERSONAL.

Chevalier Ferdinand De Luca, Consul-General of Italy to New York, sails to-day for Europe.

Among the passengers by the City of Brussels to-day was Gilmore, of Boston, who has gone to make arrangements for the great musical festival.

NO BOILER CERTIFICATES.

Many boats of the Union Ferry Company have been running the past few days without their boiler certificates. A Fulton ferry boat, running regularly, has a frame hanging up in the cabin intended for an inspection certificate, but no certificate

FOREIGN.

WASHINGTON.

ILLINOIS.

KENTUCKY.

MICHIGAN.

IOWA.

Harvest and Thanksgiving Festival.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Aug. 12.—A peace, harvest, and thanksgiving festival is being celebrated here. The display is grand, and the procession immense, there being over 20,000 people present. The day is fine, and everything is passing off pleasantly. A picnic was held, and speeches of congratulation made in Richards' Grove, this afternoon. The affair closes to-night with a grand jubilee and dance at Turner Hall. The enthusiasm is great.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$28—Royal Havana Lottery, of Cuba.

$330,000 in gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Liberal rates to clubs. S. E. BANES, 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

On Marriage.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN, on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES, which interfere with MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer!

Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs. The most powerful exterminators ever known. Now is the time to use them and stop in season.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Lots on Chicago-av., Halsted, Pratt, and [illegible] sts., in [illegible] Addition, will be sold on long time and at a low rate of interest to parties who will improve.

This property, located in the heart of the city, only one-half of a mile from Lake-st. bridge, close to Milwaukee-av., and accessible by an unbroken line of paved streets (Milwaukee-av., Chicago-av., and Halsted-st.), will, in a very short time, double itself in value.

Special inducements are offered to parties wishing to erect manufacturing establishments, of which several are located on this property.

Direct connection by switch, or otherwise, can be had with every railroad in the city.

S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 DEARBORN-ST.

Rare Chance FOR A HOME.

Two Gothic houses on South Side, near Cottage Grove, just finished, on the following easy terms: Cash, $500, or monthly payments of $25.00—mortgage bearing 10 per cent for 5 years, renewable for 5 years more. Any one really wishing a home will find terms agreeable. Apply to C. R. BROOKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

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Great Bargains always to be obtained.

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36 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CHICAGO.

Consignments of Grain, Seeds, and Broom Corn solicited. Good sales. Prompt returns.

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COAL.

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Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Evidence, Equity, and Bailments.

C. C. Langdell, A. M., Contracts, Sales of Personal Property, Civil Procedure.

LECTURERS.

George T. Bigelow, LL.D., Late Chief Justice of Massachusetts, Marine Insurance.

Charles S. Bradley, LL.D., Late Chief Justice of Rhode Island, Corporations.

Nicholas St. John Green, LL.B., Criminal Law and [illegible].

John Lathrop, LL.B., Shipping and Admiralty.

John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Conflict of Laws.

The academical year begins Sept. 28, 1871. Important changes have been made in the terms of admission, the course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the fees. For a circular containing full information, address JAMES W. HARRIS, Sec'y, Cambridge, Mass.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, is situated on the St. Joseph River, eighty miles east of Chicago, via Michigan Southern Railroad, and two miles from the flourishing town of South Bend. The site is unparalleled in loveliness; eighty acres are laid out in pleasure grounds. The course of study is very thorough and extensive, embracing all the branches of a solid and refined education.

The thirty-second Semi-Annual Session opens on Monday, September 4, 1871.

For catalogue address MOTHER M. ANGELA, Superior St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame P.O., Indiana.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

The First Session of the 28th Scholastic Year of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 5.

Catalogues containing all desirable information relative to this institution will be sent free on application.

Address REV. W. CORBY, S. S. C., Pres't, Notre Dame P. O., St. Joseph Co., Ind.

THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT AND THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF

RACINE COLLEGE

WILL OPEN SEPT. 13.

For admission apply to Rev. JAMES DeKOVEN, D. D., Racine, Wis.

Catalogues can be had at the 1st National Bank.

MRS. JOHN V. BLEECKER

(formerly Misses Proctor's English, French, German, and Day School for young ladies and children) on the 18th of September at her residence, No. 7 Gramercy Park (corner East Twentieth-st.), New York. Miss Proctor will be associated with Mrs. Bleecker, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, 121 East Thirty-eighth-st., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New York. Fall term will commence September 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

For young ladies and children will reopen at 22 Madison-av., New York, on Wednesday, Sept. 20. Address as above.

DEARBORN SEMINARY,

on Wabash-av., cor. Twenty-second-st. The sixteenth year of this school opens Sept. 12, 1871. Pupils coming from North or West Side furnished with free South Side street car tickets. A few boarding pupils received in the family of the Principal. Music under the direction of Mr. E. Goldbeck. For catalogues apply to Z. GROVER.

Chicago Collegiate Institute,

AT RAVENSWOOD.

Superior English and Classical Course, German, and French. OSCAR A. MAYO, Teacher of Music. E. H. HENDERSON, Painting. Board with the Principal. Railroad fare free for day scholars from Chicago, 7 cents. Address EDWARD HAYES, Ravenswood, Ill.

KEMPER HALL.

A High School for Girls and Young Ladies, opens Oct. 1. First-class advantages. Apply for circular to REV. GEO. M. EVERHART, D. D., Rector, Kenosha, Wis.

Fort Washington French Institute.

Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen. One hour from Broadway, near Kingsbridge Road, New York. Pupils prepared for College and Business. School duties resumed September 15. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at C. LESPINASSE'S, 27 Pine-st., New York.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Reopens Sept. 13th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and particulars, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

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I am authorized to offer homes and lands to cultivate, free for one year, to settlers in

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Where a family will find good schools, good land, good markets, and GOOD TREATMENT. Investments in land now will pay enormous profits. Hundreds of families making their arrangements to go there to get cheap land in a settled country.

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Chicago Business Directory.

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Cut this List out as a Reference when visiting the city. The houses are strictly first-class.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MELEAGROS. THE NEW CALVARY. Two [illegible] by Laughton Osborn. New York: [illegible] American News Company. Chicago: [illegible] News Company. 1871.

The volume before us contains [illegible] act tragedies, "Meleagros" and "[illegible] New Calvary." The first is not remarkable [illegible] novel, the second is both remarkable [illegible] its con[illegible] and we pass, therefore, directly to its consideration. The preface is short and naive that we give it in the author's own words: "I have written of Calvary to suit the prejudices or the superstitions of others. It failed to attract attention. I write one now to satisfy myself. I might hope for its success if one could [illegible] hope success for truth in this world. But truth is a plant of very slow, and not always steady growth, and its flower may not open for a thousand years. Let us wait till then." Mr. Osborne will probably be gratified in his desire to wait a thousand years, for the theological character of his work is such that his tragedy will find few sympathizers to-day. It is the story of the arrest, judgment, and crucifixion of Christ dramatized, and, it must be confessed by even his most bitter opponents, with a great deal of dramatic power. The first act is devoted to two interviews, one between Pilate and Camilla, his wife, who takes the part of Jesus, and the other between Mary Magdalene, Judas, and Jesus, in which Judas appears as the lover of the Magdalen, and jealous of Jesus—a jealousy which eventually leads him to betray the Master for a sum of gold. Act the second contains an address of Jesus to the multitude in the Valley of Hinnom, an interview between Pilate and Caiphas, in which the latter demands that Jesus shall be punished, and a scene between Jesus and Nicodemus, in which the latter vainly urges him to fly and save himself. In the third act Judas' treachery is discovered by Mary Magdalene, and she sends him from her forever; and Jesus is arrested in the garden of Gethsemane, while discoursing with his disciples. The fourth act is devoted to the trial and sentence, and the tragedy closes with the punishment on the cross. As regards the form and style of the tragedy, it is at times very dramatic, and some of the scenes are very graphically drawn. The following interview between John and Simon, which involves the fate of Judas, for instance, is very skilfully drawn:

Simon—Hast thou haply heard of Judas?
John—No.
Simon—[illegible]
This morn betimes, to gather news, and found
[illegible] Magdala, crouched without the gate,
[illegible] had watched there all the night. Ere yet I
spake,
[illegible] while I stooped to lift her head, which lay
[illegible] her spread palms, that rested on her knees,
[illegible] portal opens, and behold, when comes
[illegible] haggard, wild-looking Judas, in his hand
[illegible] leathern money-pouch; which when I saw,
[illegible] enraged, I wanted but the sword I held
[illegible] night before to have hewed him into shreds.
John—'Twas better as it was.
Simon—As thou shalt hear.
When her he saw, his paleness grew like death,
[illegible] his sunk eyes glared in their caves. At first
When Mary, lifting up her head, gave out
[illegible] strange, low cry of horror, and again
[illegible] it upon her knees, he stepped aside
[illegible] would he hurry from us, but stopped short
[illegible], laying his hand upon her shoulder, said,
[illegible] tremulous tones and broken, Mary—come.
John—How could he hope it?
Simon—Haply, for the means
[illegible] had to bribe her. But he knew her not.
[illegible] with a shiver, back she drew,
[illegible] facing him a moment, with a look
Which held him as the serpent holds the bird,—
[illegible] though his jaw dropped and his ghastly cheek
Turned as I thought still ghastlier, from her eyes
[illegible] could not take away his own,—cried "Come!
Come! And with thee? I'd rather serve the lust
[illegible] all Jerusalem's ruffians, turn by turn.
[illegible] trembling hands would not pollute my robe
[illegible] do thy fingers. Go then, thine own way,
[illegible] the Devil's angels." Then she turned her
back,
[illegible], gathering round her face her long hair,
stood
[illegible] the door-beam, with her head sunk down
[illegible] both her palms. Thou wilt then. Be it so.
[illegible] was all Judas answered. Tearing open
[illegible] bag's closed mouth, he shook it up i' the air,
[illegible] the coin it held in falling showers,
[illegible] which the urchins scrambled that were nigh,
[illegible] others gathered; then with one wild glare
[illegible] upon Mary, not regarding me,
[illegible] from the spot, to the Temple, as they tell,
[illegible] managing to climb the southern wall,
[illegible] himself downward headlong.

Considered purely on its dramatic merits, the tragedy is not without real skill, power, and literary abilities. Many of its characters, especially Camilla, the wife of Pilate, Nicodemus, and Caiaphas are admirably drawn, but we can hardly conceive of the [illegible] of holy horror with which a strictly evangelical person would read it. The author boldly sets aside all prophesies as falsities, regards the Old Testament narratives as old wives' fables, and scouts at the religious rites and practices of the Jews as remnants of barbarism. Theologically, he occupies an advanced radical ground, and not only makes Jesus a man but makes him disclaim his own divinity in his discourses to the people:

That He who made the fix'd earth and the seas,
The sun that moves around us, and the moon
That takes his place sometimes by night, when
stars
[illegible] in the heavens (see, ye now)
[illegible] a vault above us. He who rules
[illegible] ye man hath lifted, and by Whom
[illegible] all things that have being. Who was at
first
When the Earth empty lay and without form.
And Who shall be when darkness shall again
Brood o'er the waters. Ho! break through the
bonds
[illegible]

There are some passages of great beauty in the discourses of Jesus to the people, as witness the following paraphrase:

[illegible]

We have no purpose either to endorse or refute Mr. Osborn's theology. This belongs to the province of the theologian, but the purely dramatic and literary reader will [illegible] admire "The New Calvary."

LETTERS FROM ROME ON THE COUNCIL. By Quirinus. Reprinted from the *Allgemeine Zeitung*. Authorized translation. New York: [illegible] & Amery. Chicago: Western News Co.

This collection of letters from Rome to the *Allgemeine Zeitung* is undoubtedly the [illegible] authority for the proceedings of the late Vatican Council, and in the present controversy between the advocates of the dogma of Papal infallibility and the Döllinger school possess more than ordinary interest. The origin of the letters is specially interesting itself. Three friends in Rome were in the habit of communicating to each other what they learned from those who were in a position to know the inside proceedings of the Council. These parties, having the benefit of long residence and personal influence in Rome, were not only enabled to obtain an accurate narrative of proceedings, but the private views of many of those composing the Council. Their letters were sent to a friend in Germany, who revised them and added historical explanations, and then forwarded them to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*. As a large part of the materials was obtained from the bishops themselves, it naturally follows [illegible] the more secret processes by which the dogma of Infallibility was brought about and proclaimed. In addition to the letters the volume contains articles from the [illegible], having an important bearing [illegible] the past history of the Council, and an appendix setting forth the speech of Archbishop Darboy, of Paris (who was murdered by the Communists [illegible]), [illegible] from the *Gazette de France*; a letter from a French Bishop to Count Daru, and a protest against the dogma which was presented to the Council. The record of the Council is in fact, complete; and, as it is the work of eminent Catholics, may be considered in some sense as official.

LIFE AND WRITINGS OF ALEXANDER JAMES DALLAS. By his son, George Mifflin Dallas. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Western News Company. 1871.

The announcement in the preface of this work, that "a delay of forty-five years in issuing this publication can be ascribed [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] his memoir presents, and which have been admirably summarized and fully illustrated with numerous letters by Dr. Halsey. The largest portion of the volume is occupied by Dr. Green's sermons, twenty-nine in number. It is a work which will be eagerly sought for in the Presbyterian denomination, of which the deceased was so prominent a member.

TRIUMPHS OF ENTERPRISE, INGENUITY AND PUBLIC SPIRIT. By James Parton, Author of "Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin," "Life of Andrew Jackson," "Life of Horace Greeley," "General Butler in New Orleans," "Famous Americans of Recent Times," "People's Book of Biography," etc. Illustrated. Published only by subscription. Hartford, Conn.: A. S. Hale & Co. 1871.

The irrepressible Parton is out with still another book, a fact which has been so frequent of late that we have now come to look for a new book from him as regularly and as often as the changes of the moon; and we have yet to see one that does not remind us of an Irish stew or a Yankee patch-work quilt. The contents of all his works are second-hand goods made over. He originates nothing, and does not always even select with taste. The present volume is neither better nor worse than the thousand and one other volumes he has written. Its contents may be found in the daily journals, monthly magazines and cyclopedias, only different in the fact that they have been dressed over and presented in a new form, as the roast of to-day appears in the stew of to-morrow, or the silks and calicoes our grandmothers wore assume a new shape when diamonded with the quilt. His "Triumphs of Enterprise, Ingenuity, and Public Spirit" are the Cooper Institute, Chicago, Dickens, Vassar, the telegraph, Sparks, the sewing machine, circulating libraries, Pittsburgh, cotton-weaving machinery, Columbus, Aristotle, and so on through a long list of topics gathered in a helter-skelter manner from his ledger, and other journalistic contributions. Nearly seven hundred pages are devoted to this patch-work style of business, containing nothing new, nothing which has not been told many times before, and scarcely anything that is unknown to a school-boy. If Mr. Parton wishes to astonish the world let him strike out on a new vein and write something original, even if it be not literary perfection, and drop the practice of eulogizing public men, condensing cyclopedias, and taking hundreds of pages to inform us that Dickens, Sparks, Vassar, Columbus, Aristotle, and others, were triumphs of enterprise, ingenuity and public spirit.

Miscellaneous.

BUMP'S BANKRUPTCY, which we noticed in detail when it was first issued, has met with such complete success that a fourth edition has just been issued by the publishers, Baker, Voorhis & Co., New York, in which the former notes have been revised, and additional notes made to all decisions reported to July 15, 1871. In addition to the notes, the author has also appended a treatise upon the practice in bankruptcy. [Chicago: Callaghan & Cockroft.]

In the next *Old and New* a "union novel" will be begun, at the suggestion of the editor, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale. It will be called "Six of One and Half a Dozen of the Other." Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will write the first instalment; then Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, the author of "We Girls" and several other popular stories, will take it up and write enough for another number; Miss Lucretia P. Hale, a sister of the editor, will follow with another number; Fred W. Loring, a recent Harvard graduate, who is springing up in local literature, another, and Mr. Hale will bring up with the conclusion.

The Boston correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says:

"The literary people are all out of town now. Longfellow is at his summer cottage at Nahant, Oliver Wendell Holmes is at Newport, Whittier, as I have said, is at the Isle of Shoals, and Bret Harte is about Newport. They are all thinking about work, though not at it. Now and then some of them get together at one of the Rev. John Albee's literary picnics, at Jerry's Point, Newcastle, below Portsmouth Harbor, and talk and read for the benefit of each other. At the last gathering Mrs. Stowe read an unpublished story of her own composition, which is represented as 'charming;' Mrs. Celia Thaxter contributed an original poem, and Mr. James T. Fields read a new poem by Longfellow, which, it is said, is founded on incidents of local interest, and will soon be given to the public, doubtless through the *Atlantic*. Joaquin Miller will be 'up to Boston,' he writes, soon, to look about the town. He proposes to keep very quiet and out of the way, being already somewhat uneasy under his sudden popularity."

We are indebted to E. B. Myers for volume xi of Wallace's United States Supreme Court Reports.

Books Received.

ALMOST FAULTLESS. A Story of the Present Day. By the author of "A Book for Governesses." New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

FOR LACK OF GOLD. A Novel. By Charles Gibbon, author of "Robert Gray," etc. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

CHRISTIANITY AND POSITIVISM. A Series of Lectures to the times on Natural Theology and Apologetics, delivered in New York, June 16 to March 21, 1871, on the "Ely Foundation" of the Union Theological Seminary. By James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., President of the College of New Jersey, Princeton. New York: Robert Carter & Bros. Chicago: W. G. Holmes. 1871.

THE RELATION OF THE PRESENT AND OF THE FUTURE. Sermons preached chiefly at Yale College. By Theodore D. Woolsey. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. Chicago: Western News Company. 1871.

THE HALF-YEARLY ABSTRACT OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES: Being a Digest of British and Continental Medicine and of the Progress of Medicine and the Collateral Sciences. Edited by William Domett Stone, M. D., F. R. C. S. Vol. LIII. July, 1871. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea. 1871.

THE KENTUCKY RIOTS.

At Lexington.

From the Lexington Statesman.

At 7 o'clock, when the voting place in the Court-House, fronting Upper street, which had been authorized as an extra poll by the County Judge, for the accommodation of Republican colored voters, (and none others) was closed, in accordance with law, a great many of them found themselves shut out, with tickets in their hands, unvoted. The person from whom we get these facts was engaged in taking their names and had listed 260 of them whilst many Democrats were hurrahing over the supposed election of Price, when a gentleman (Democrat) came up and announced that Goodloe had a majority of 112 in the county. In the sudden revulsion of feeling these humble but true and devoted Republicans shouted and huzzaed, with a hearty will, making the welkin ring over the assured triumph of their favorite candidate. This sort of noise grated rather harshly upon Democratic ears of course; was music of a different kind altogether from the [illegible] notes that vibrated upon the air so charmingly but a few minutes before, when the boot was thought to be on the other leg. Fearful that it might cause some disturbance, one of their white friends advised the colored men to desist, and go to their houses in peace and quiet. This proper advice was generally adopted with great promptness, the crowd thinning out rapidly, until, perhaps, not more than half a score were remaining at that point.

At this juncture two policemen rushed up and arrested a negro man, with the remark that "this d—d yelling must stop;" when another negro near him started off on a run, at whom one of the policemen fired a pistol. The initial shot was supposed to be the signal for a general and rapid firing of guns and pistols at various points, and in all directions. Not only in the Court House yard and upon the streets, but from houses and windows fronting Short and Upper streets, and other streets, the death-dealing flashes were seen to issue, including the Press building, the Court House, and other places. There was no fight, no conflict between the parties, no "war of races," but a sudden onslaught of an apparently disjointed but well-armed mob upon defenceless and fleeing negroes, who had dared to exercise the right of voting their sentiments, and to give a shout of triumph over the success of a chosen candidate. As to the facts above detailed, it is only necessary to say that they are given upon the authority of an eye-witness, who was the only white man that received a wound in the whole affair, and who is ready to make affidavit to their being strictly true.

Below we give the names of the killed and wounded from the lawless outbreak of Monday evening. All of them are colored men. Of the wounded, seventeen are dangerously hurt.

KILLED.

Green Bird and Joseph Walker.

WOUNDED.

Burrel Gates, shot in the knee.
Richard Harris, shot in the left breast; dangerously.
John Gillis, shot in the left leg below the knee; flesh wound.
John Monday, shot in the left arm; flesh wound.
David Clark, shot in the right shoulder, ball passing under the collar-bone and coming out [illegible].
[illegible] Jenkins, shot in the head; slightly wounded.
[illegible] Thomas, shot in the hand, losing two fingers.
Joseph Washington, shot in the right hip.
[illegible] White, shot in the forehead; slightly.
James Tracy, shot in the left shoulder.

At Frankfort.

[illegible]

Shocking Outrage—Young Girl Violated in Daylight.

[illegible] to the residence of an East Rockford citizen. Not being familiar with the locality, she called at a house in the vicinity of the East Side Cemetery to inquire the way, when a negro, by the name of James H. Campbell, who occupied the house, offered to go with her to the place of her destination. Instead of doing so, however, he took her into the Cemetery with the intention of perpetrating his terrible crime there; but as there were too many visitors frequenting that place, he proceeded to the bank of the river, a little above the Cemetery, placed the child in a boat and took her across to the old camp ground on the West Side. Here, threatening the child with a drawn knife, he terrified her into silence and accomplished his infernal purpose, after which, still under threat of death, he compelled her again to cross the river, and guided her to the house she was seeking. She remained there during the night and told her story.

Yesterday morning Campbell was arrested by Sheriff Flynn and lodged in jail. Considerable excitement was manifest among our citizens when the circumstances became known, and quite a crowd gathered about the jail. No violence was attempted, however, and the law will be allowed to take its course on the prisoner. There are some things connected with this case that are too revolting to even allude to in these columns, and it speaks well for the law-abiding character of our citizens that summary vengeance was not meted out to the depraved wretch on the spot.

NEWTON COUNTY, MO., LEAD REGIONS.

Development of the Mosely Mines—100,000 Pounds Raised—The Lead Richer and Purer than any Before Known.

From the Neosho (Mo.) Journal.

The shaft of Messrs. Merrill & Bramble, at the Mosely diggings, turns out richer with every day's mining. They have drifted eighteen feet in a westerly direction, finding the mineral to increase in thickness, averaging from two to three feet, and almost entirely free from alloy. There is now, within the shaft a face of sixty-five feet all of solid mineral, and at the east side a sheet of pure lead. One chunck of pure mineral, weighing about fifty pounds, Mr. Merrill intends to have properly cleansed and forwarded by express as a present to the President. The shaft now produces upwards of 6,000 pounds per day, and does not at present require blasting. An air shaft is being sunk to supply the miners with the breath of life.

Mr. Merrill is of the opinion that this is but the upper stratum of the mineral, as the present shaft is but fifty-six feet in depth, and at a short distance from it he has a shaft, in which mineral has been found, but which is not now being worked, of seventy feet in depth. This shaft contains water, and it is the intention of Messrs. Merrill & Bramble shortly to erect waterworks with an engine, which will have capacity to drain all mines on the hill that may require it, although from the porous nature of the ground but little inconvenience is to be apprehended from water. When this is done the waste earth, which is now given away, can be utilized by the owners of shafts themselves. Men are now drawing the waste earth from Mr. Merrill's mine and washing it in a riffle box on Shoal Creek, and are said to make from $10 to $15 per day by the operation.

Of the other shafts sunk, none have as yet got below forty feet and, consequently, none can tell their fate. Quantities of "float" or stray pieces of mineral have been found, "tiff" and "blackjack," and other signs of mineral.

Two professors from the Agricultural College of Illinois, who are acquainted with the mines of Galena, have visited these mines, and declare the Mosley diggings far richer than they ever before witnessed. Numbers of experienced miners from Granby and elsewhere express the same opinions, and are proving their sincerity by leasing lots, and going down after it with all their energy. One hundred shafts are now being sunk on the Merrill & Bramble lands.

Thirty-one lots have also been leased on the land of H. Conley, on the other side of the valley, and nineteen shafts are now being sunk there.

On the lands of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, which adjoin those of Mr. Conley, several shafts are being sunk. We hear that it is the intention of the corporation to develop their own mines, and if they prove remunerative to also erect a smelting furnace.

It is a unique sight as one comes upon the embryo hive of industry. Woods cover the sides of the steep gully, on either face of which the piles of red earth and the windlasses are visible among the trees, where the shafts are going down, and strong muscles and hopeful hearts are burrowing in the earth for her hidden treasures. Here and there is a frame shanty with an arbor of bushes, huts of freshly cut sapling, and the white coverings of the shelter tents under which the majority of the miners at present sleep. The cooking, as well as everything else, is, of course, on a primitive scale. There is one store in the thicket, where miners' outfits and necessaries may be found, a blacksmith shop is in operation, and a building put up for a bakery. The inevitable saloon has not yet made its appearance. Old California miners may see the counterpart of their experience at the Mosely mines.

A meeting will be held this week to determine the rules of the mines and the regulations of the camp.

A constant influx of miners and visitors pours in every day, and parties from distant portions of the State have already leased lots.

At the [illegible], on the land belonging to H. Conley, three shafts are being sunk, with a good prospect of finding lead.

A mining company has been formed at Pierce City, with a capital of $3,000, which the company propose to invest in the Mosely diggings. E. P. Linzee is President, and F. Zerboni, Superintendent. They have commenced operations.

Progressive Japan.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 31.

There are now in this city awaiting passage by the mail steamer on the 1st proximo, General Thomas Capron, late Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture; Major A. J. Warfield, of Maryland, engineer; Dr. T. Antisell, geologist and naturalist, and Dr. S. Eldridge, all engaged by the Japanese Government to proceed to Japan for the purpose of rendering assistance in developing the resources of that country. There are also to depart by the same steamer two distinguished physicians from Germany, who are to aid in establishing, at Niphon, a school of medicine and surgery, where young Japanese disciples of Galen and Æsculapius can be trained to acquire the requisite skill and knowledge to regulate that complex machine, the human frame. The presence of these gentlemen among us calls attention not only to the advancement already made by the "land of the sunrise" in Western civilization, but also to the great and important future before it. To no people does this subject present so many features of interest as to ourselves, their nearest Western neighbors, and who, as such, are likely to have the most intercourse with them. It is indeed gratifying and flattering to the United States that Japan selects so many of our citizens to impart the results of their experience in matters in which the Japanese confess by making these engagements are considerably behind us. Another equally pleasing feature is that the Japanese Government recognizes that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and rewards those who thus go among them, with tolerably handsome salaries. For instance, Walter Grinnell, the late Admiral of the Japan navy, received for his services $15,000 per annum, his pay continuing while he was making a tour of Europe. Besides this, the gentlemen who are thus engaged take high local rank, and are treated with marked consideration. Notably will this be so with General Capron, for agriculture is the chief occupation there, and the farmer is only one grade removed from the governing class.

If there be anything in which Japan has reached a high stage of development, it is in the department of agriculture. In one instance, a practice is adopted which could with advantage be copied in California and throughout other parts of our country. After an exhaustive tillage the land is reserved for some time for the growth of timber, thus providing against the continual inroads made in the lumber consumed by manufacturing and other purposes. But, while Japan thus so well utilizes her soil, all the work is carried on by manual labor under the system in vogue when the ancestors of the now civilized nations were barbarians. And it may be presumed that it is to modern inventions and appliances that General Capron will direct [illegible]

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 12.

The Eastern money markets have become a little more active during the last few days, owing probably to the increased demand from various parts of the country for currency to move the grain crops. In our own market the country demand for that purpose seems to have been about supplied, and there is but little currency being sent out. There is, now, probably, currency enough in the grain-raising districts to move all the crops that will be marketed for a month. As the grain comes in it becomes the basis for bills of exchange, which are, in fact, only another form of currency, which is available for paying off debts, and helps to increase the supply of loanable funds in the banks, so that, though the sending out of the currency to move the crops makes money temporarily more active, the sending in of the grain makes money plenty again. It is reasonable, therefore, to expect that the present activity in money in the Eastern markets will be temporary, and that the usual fall activity will not begin until the demand for currency in the South, in the latter part of September, to move cotton. Looking over our files for this period of last year, we observe that there was a temporary activity in money from the causes above indicated, about the middle of August. After that money became quite easy again, and remained so until about the 20th of September, after which it began to get stringent. One circumstance which favors a continued ease in money this fall is that the National Treasury now holds only about $8,000,000 of currency, whereas at this time last year it held $20,000,000, and Mr. Boutwell continued to carry a currency balance of over $20,000,000 until in December, thus unnecessarily intensifying the usual winter stringency.

In the local money market money continues abundant.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at from 25c to 75c per $1,000 discount. At the counter bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

The Manager of the Clearing House furnishes the following summary of the business of his office for the week ending August 12:

Date.	*Clearings.*	*Balances.*
Aug. 7	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
Aug. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$15,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding week last year	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon, are furnished by Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1862, large	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1867, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1868, January and July	[illegible]	114
10-40s, large	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s, small	[illegible]	....
U. S. Pacific currency, 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Union Pacific Railroad bonds, dst.	....	[illegible]
Union Land grant bonds, dst.	....	[illegible]
Central Pacific Railroad bonds, dst.	....	99
Chicago City 7s	100¼	....
Cook County 7s	101	....
Gold and gold coupons	113	[illegible]
Silver	106	....
Eastern exchange	1-10 dis.	Par.
Gold drafts on New York	....	[illegible]

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP.

	Buying.	*Selling.*
160s	[illegible]	[illegible]
120s	[illegible]	[illegible]
80s, war of 1812	[illegible]	[illegible]
40s, war of 1812	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural College land scrip	....	[illegible]

The following were telegraphic quotations to-day:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

Opening	[illegible]	12:30 p. m.	[illegible]
10:20 a. m.	[illegible]	1:40 p. m.	[illegible]
10:40 a. m.	[illegible]	2:15 p. m.	[illegible]
11:20 a. m.	[illegible]	Close	[illegible]

SECURITIES IN LONDON.

	10:30 a. m.
Consols	[illegible]
5-20s, '62	[illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Gold was strong, and in active borrowing demand; ⅛ per cent was paid for use until Monday. The clique, to-day, tried to frighten the shorts into covering, but most of the Bears are standing the shave, as they expect to see it go lower, when the clique will try to unload. It opened at 112⅝, sold up to 112¾, and closed at 112⅝. The clearings were about [illegible]. The exports to-day were $304,[illegible]. For the week, $[illegible].

Governments at the close were quiet and firm.

The stock market was rather dull, many brokers having left the city, yesterday, to spend Sunday at the springs, &c. Union Pacific, Mail, New York Central, and Scrip, and Reading were the strongest stocks. The Wabash earnings have increased largely this week. The market closed strong, with an upward tendency.

The bank statement shows a loss in the reserve of about $3,000,000, a large part of which is caused by the locking-up of gold by the clique who are bulling it. The following are the changes:

	Increase.	*Decrease.*
Loans	$1,[illegible]	
Specie		[illegible]
Legal tenders		[illegible]
Deposits		[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	

Money was easy at 2@3 per cent, though the bears tried in every way to advance. The *Express* says: "We understand that representatives of Amsterdam capitalists are negotiating [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 12.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the past week, and for corresponding week ending as dated:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

Albany Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Southern Cotton Markets.

[illegible]

Kansas City Cattle Market.

[illegible]

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

[illegible]

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

Look to Your Children!

The Great Soothing Remedy.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Tent Poles.

[illegible]

Notice to Contractors.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin.

[illegible]

Dr. Clark.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Help for the Nervous.

[illegible]

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

THE NEW ISSUES.

Senator Schurz' Great Speech at Farwell Hall.

The Building Crowded with His Countrymen and Countrywomen.

His Views on the Issues and Duties of the Day.

Blunder of the Republican Party in not Giving a General Amnesty.

Constitutional Objections to the Ku-Klux Bill.

President Grant and the San Domingo Annexation Scheme.

Usurpation of the War-Making Power by the Executive.

The Necessity for Systematic and Thorough Civil Service Reform.

Why the Democratic "New Departure" Will Prove a Failure.

Reforms Needed and Demanded in the Republican Party.

Sound Advice to the German Element of the United States.

The announcement that Senator Carl Schurz, of Missouri, was to address the Germans of this city, was enough to fill Farwell Hall on Saturday night. Difficult as it is to secure a large audience on that particular evening, it appeared that the desire of the Germans to hear their well-known and eloquent countryman was strong enough to induce them to postpone all other matters in order to go and listen to his opinions concerning the new issues and the vital problems of the day.

German meetings do not generally begin at an early hour, but on this occasion no sitting room could be found on the floor of Farwell Hall by 8 o'clock, and the numbers who came after that hour had to find accommodation in the lower gallery, which was soon filled, and those who came later had to climb to the upper one in order to find a resting place. Far larger than most gatherings that have been held there, it was also quieter and more attentive.

Contrary to general custom, at least among Americans, many men brought their wives and female relatives, in order that they, too, might have an opportunity of informing themselves upon questions of such general importance as those concerning which Senator Schurz was to speak. While they were not bold enough to join in the frequent applause, yet they listened as attentively as any of the men who surrounded them.

The speech was received in a way which could not but have given satisfaction to the Senator, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of political power, which must be so adjusted as to make the new prerogatives of the national authority answer their legitimate objects, and at the same time render them conformable to that independence which local self-government must possess in order to develop its blessings. That is not all. The power and the machinery of the central government have grown far beyond the measure formerly known. The war has left behind it financial burdens which have rendered necessary a new system of taxation reaching every material interest. It has left a national debt, the management of which is calculated to affect all the great financial movements of the country. The number of government officers has grown to the proportions of an army, and in the immensely increased patronage the government finds means to exercise a wide-spread influence in our political concerns. Colossal accumulations of capital in the hands of great corporations have developed a new power in the State which frequently tries, and not seldom with success, to subjugate to its will Executives, Legislatures, and courts of justice. Powerful combinations of politicians and fortune-hunters, commonly called rings, have here and there formed themselves to control partisan organizations for their own personal interest. And, with all this, the moral tone of our political life has become such as to deter very honorable and valuable elements of the population from active politics, and to give easier play to those vicious and dangerous influences.

These things are carefully observed by many, and instinctively felt by all; and it is not surprising indeed that, in view of the questions which they involve, the number of the restless heads should grow from day to day to such proportions as to trouble very seriously the political drill-masters whose political horizon and interest is bounded by the chances of the regular ticket and the distribution of the plunder.

A RULE TO BE OBSERVED.

In discussing these topics, I shall observe a rule which I have always found a good one: to imagine myself, in considering important questions, outside of all political connections, so as to consider those questions on their own merits, and arrive at my conclusions without any bias of personal or party interest. I know there are politicians who will consider this a dangerous practice, and those who indulge in it on the high road to perdition. But I invite you to risk yourselves with me a moment; imagine you were only American citizens, and had never been either Republicans or Democrats, and in this frame of mind let us reason together.

Does it not occur to you that the interests of the country demand, above all things, after we have gone through struggles so fearful, that the questions immediately connected with and growing out of the war should be put to rest? A settlement is already found; it is embodied in

THE THREE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION,

the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth, which declare slavery abolished; declare all persons, born or naturalized in this country citizens of the United States; prohibit the States from disturbing that equality of rights, and also from excluding any citizen from the ballot-box on account of color or previous condition. Is this settlement correct? Should it, and can it be maintained? Let us see. About the abolition of slavery it is needless to say another word. But when we had freed the slaves and made them free laborers, we had to choose between two things: Either to leave the master class, the whites, in the exclusive possession of civil and political rights,—but then, all their habits of life and ways of thinking being identified with slavery, it would have been natural for them to use their civil and political rights to restore something similar to slavery, if not slavery itself. Would you have desired that? Would you have desired to bring upon the republic all the struggles which such a reaction would have rendered unavoidable? If not, then you had to keep from the Southern people an irresistible temptation; and you understand that, when a man is somewhat given to drinking, the way to keep him sober is not to place bottles with his favorite liquor all around him, and to put a good corkscrew into his hand. Only one other thing, then, remained to you: to fortify free labor by giving the free laborer the full measure of civil rights, and to enable him to maintain and protect them by means of the ballot. And this was, I venture to say, the only logical conclusion which you, as sensible and patriotic men, could arrive at.

Let us test the question. Ask a Democrat, with all the traditional prejudices of his party against the negro still in him, but who wants honestly to maintain free labor—ask him, if it were given in his hand to upset the whole settlement that has been effected and to make a new one, what he would do? And, I venture to prophecy, he will spin out all sorts of theories, he will try all sorts [illegible]

[illegible]

the power to beat its opponents simply by keeping them away from the polls instead of gaining the popular favor by good conduct, and it will soon be an effective cause of demoralization and utterly unfit for good government.

In a speech delivered in the Senate I related a few instances of the consummate villainy to which the system of disfranchisement in Missouri had given rise, and which, if I had time to repeat them here, would make your hair stand on end. I have been severely censured by some Republicans for having co-operated in giving an advantage to the Democrats by abolishing disfranchisement, thus admitting thousands of them until then excluded, to the polls. I solemnly declare I would do it again. If I cannot maintain the ascendancy of my party by honest means, if I cannot preserve its power except by corrupt practices and rascalities such as we had to witness in Missouri, and which drove the blush of shame upon the cheeks of every honest Republican, then I am willing to let it go through a purifying process, however unpleasant it may be. The moral tone in party circles in Missouri has already changed since the abolition of disfranchisement. Victory can no longer be won by simply disarming the opponent, and it is found necessary to order the rascals to the rear.

THE LESSON OF MISSOURI.

And here you must pardon me for referring to the senseless outcry raised here and there by narrow-minded partisans who recognize no higher aim in political life than partisan success at whatever cost. "See what Carl Schurz has done in Missouri! He has turned over the State to the Democrats," and so on. Yes, look at Missouri! There was no State in this Union where the war was carried on with bloodier ferocity, where society was more fiercely racked and convulsed by political passion, and where neighbor persecuted neighbor, nay, where brother persecuted brother with more relentless hatred. Look at it now, and then point out to me a single State, not only among those that were the scene of civil war and neighborhood feuds, but even among those in which no rebel soldier or guerrilla ever fired a gun. Show me one where to-day more perfect peace and quiet prevails, where the rights of the emancipated slave are more generally and completely respected, and where all classes of society, in spite of their former animosities, work together in more cordial harmony,—in one word, where the savage passions of the war have given way to a more complete restoration of fraternal feeling! Show me one! You will search in vain. And when I consider that all this would have been jeopardized, nay, rendered impossible, by a longer continuance of that corrupt and tyrannical system of disfranchisement, then, my friends, I feel that I have no reason to feel ashamed of the part I took in bringing on so happy a development. And, now, I am to be told that this was treason against the Republican cause, because the abolition of disfranchisement resulted in an increase of Democratic votes! The great objects of the Republican policy, as I always understood them, are liberty, peace, and equal rights for all. In this sense I am a Republican, and in this sense the Republican cause has achieved in Missouri, however large the number of Democratic votes may have grown, its most signal and complete triumph; no price that we could pay for that triumph was too high, and neither the frantic cries of narrow-minded partisans, nor the bull of excommunication launched by the President, would make me hesitate a moment to fight for the same results with the same weapon again. Yes, look at Missouri! I point to her with pride, for I know something higher in politics than the possession and distribution of public plunder.

AMERICAN HUMAN NATURE.

Let me return to my argument. I think I have satisfactorily shown that, if the system of political disabilities were still more extensive and stringent, it would, in a higher degree, be worse than useless. But it is worse than useless, even limited as it is now. A word about its obnoxious effect.

You want the late rebels in the South to respect the rights of the Union man? Then the first thing to be done is, that you should accord the same rights to them. In a republican country like ours you are not inclined to respect rights in others which you yourselves do not enjoy. I might call that American human nature. And if some one is anyhow indisposed to respect the rights of certain others, the curtailment of his own rights serves to his own mind, and also to the mind of his friends, as a valid justification. Take that away from him and so much is gained.

DAVIS AND TOOMBS.

But you say that the number of men touched by the political disabilities now in force is comparatively small. True. But you must consider [illegible]

[illegible]

on more dangerous in effect than the abuses they were in this instance to correct.

When discussing subjects which appeal to their sympathies, men are apt to indulge in high-sounding generalities. It is asked, Must not a government have the power to protect the rights and liberty and property of its own citizens? If not, then it is no government worthy of the name. And with this statement it is thought the whole question is disposed of. Look at the subject in all its aspects.

The Emperor of Russia, whenever a disturbance occurs, or whenever he has reason to suspect that a formidable combination has been, or is being, formed to endanger the public peace, or his rights, or those of any of his subjects, has a very simple method of meeting the case. He sends his police or soldiers to the spot, has the disturbers or conspirators arrested, and, without much circumstance, hurries them off to Siberia. In this way, the Russian Government exerts the power to protect the rights and property of its subjects. And this method is certainly quite efficient. To be sure, it might happen, and history shows how frequently it has happened, that the government, pretending to exercise such powers for the protection of the rights and liberties of its subjects, really employs them to persecute and punish persons who are only guilty of the crime of displeasing those in authority; and thus it turns out that the powers ostensibly invested for the protection of all, are calculated to lead to the oppression of all. What do we call a government that possesses such unlimited powers for the protection of its subjects? We call it a despotism. This definition is not confined to a government with a King or an Emperor at its head. The celebrated Convention of the French Republic, in 1793, acted just in the same manner. It protected the rights and liberties of the citizens by summarily arresting, and sometimes after, sometimes without a mock trial, decapitating whomsoever it pleased, upon the alleged ground that the persons so treated were dangerous to popular rights and liberties. Thus the lives, and rights, and liberty of all were completely at the mercy of a power which professedly exerted itself to protect the rights and liberties of all. A despotism labelled republic, but a despotism for all that. You appoint the lion to protect the sheep against the wolf. The lion will easily keep the wolf away. But who is there to protect the sheep against the lion? It is clear that a government which possesses unlimited power to protect its subjects, has also the faculty to abuse that power for purposes of persecution and oppression. What follows? That this power must not be absolute; that it will be compatible with popular liberty and with the security of the citizen's rights only when it is carefully limited and circumscribed. And so it is in our constitutional system. Our General Government has the power to protect the rights and liberties of its citizens, but not in doing so to go beyond certain limits of its authority and jurisdiction prescribed in the constitution of the republic.

I and others voted against the Ku-Klux bill, not because we were indifferent to the suppression of wrong and outrage, indifferent to the protection of the Union men of the South, for our hearts beat as warmly for the sufferers as the hearts of others; but because it is against the most essential principles of our constitutional system that the President should be invested with the almost dictatorial power which the Ku-Klux act gives him, to declare and treat as a rebellion, according to his own arbitrary judgment, any combination merely capable of mischief, although no mischief may have been overtly committed, and then to march troops into a State without any requisition from Governor or Legislature, and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, that great safeguard against arbitrary power, according to his sovereign pleasure. We voted against this act, not as if we had been unwilling to protect the lives and rights and liberties of those who need it in the South, but because the manner in which the protection is proposed is involving great dangers to the rights and liberties of all. And we refused to grant such powers to the Executive, not because the President now in office did not individually possess our confidence, but because we would not entrust any man, and were he ever so great and good, with such powers to rule over the American people. Had such a law existed under President Buchanan, he might have prosecuted under it every member of an anti-slavery organization, of the Republican party—in the South at least—as a participant in a conspiracy, as defined in the Ku-Klux law. And who knows what may happen if the law is permitted much longer to remain in force?

In periods of extreme public peril, a temporary grant of such extraordinary powers may be a necessity, as the Romans appointed a Dictator when the enemy was at their gates. In such periods, the habit of using exceptional powers [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

GRAND OPENING.

MONDAY EVENING, August 14, Sheridan's brilliant Comedy, entitled the

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Grand Matinee Wednesday.

In preparation, ONDINE ABSURDANCE. [illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.

[illegible]

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Scott Centenary Performances.

Monday evening, August 14—ROB ROY.

Tuesday evening, August 15—GUY MANNERING.

Wednesday evening, August 16—THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN.

Wednesday afternoon, August 16, at 2 o'clock—Grand ROB ROY MATINEE.

Reserved Seats and Tickets at Box Office.

FARWELL HALL.

MONDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 14,

Second Free Lecture on "Man,"

To Gentlemen, by Dr. PAYNE, Author and [illegible]

Crowded Houses! Delighted Audiences!

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BANKRUPT SALE OF

WINES AND LIQUORS

At 14 & 16 West Randolph-st.

On Monday, Aug. 14, commencing at 10 a. m.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR CASH.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE

AND

THREE CHOICE LOTS,

In Riverside,

AT AUCTION,

On Monday, Aug. 21, at 2 1-2 o'clock.

[illegible]

Also, 2 adjoining Lots, 100x217 feet each.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

OF

Unclaimed Baggage and Freight.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16TH, 1871.

[illegible]

Chicago, Aug. 1, 1871. [illegible] Baggage Agent.

Improved and Unimproved

PROPERTY

On MONDAY, August 21, at 3 o'clock,

At Our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

[illegible]

150 Double and Single Breech and Muzzle-loading

SPORTING GUNS.

300 Muskets, Rifles & Carbines,

RUBBER POUCHES AND BLANKETS,

Crockery, Glassware, etc.,

At AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, August 15, at 9½ o'clock,

At our salesrooms,

Nos. 5, 7, 9, and 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,

Dress Goods,

Cassimeres, Clothing, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. Also BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, August 17, at 9½ o'clock,

At our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

[illegible] Randolph-st.

GREAT CATALOGUE SALE

OF

Boots AND Shoes,

On Wednesday, Aug. 16, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

At which time we shall offer

SEVEN HUNDRED CASES

Assorted Goods of all Grades.

Goods and Catalogues ready for examination Tuesday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

Two-Story, Brick Basement, and French Roof House.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Aug. 15, 1871, at 3 p. m.

On the premises,

[illegible] WEST MONROE STREET.

[illegible]

REED, FLERSHEIM & CO., [illegible]

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

On Saturday, August 19, at 9½ o'clock,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Carpets, Mirrors, Stoves, &c.

FIVE CRATES OF CROCKERY,

IN LOTS TO SUIT DEALERS.

At our salesrooms, [illegible] Randolph-st.

REED, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By B. T. LEE.

HOUSE AND LOT

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

By B. T. LEE.

Furniture at Auction,

[illegible]

By JULIUS SPEYER,

Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, STOCK OF

GROCERIES, BAR AND FIXTURES,

[illegible] AT AUCTION.

By J. SPEYER, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

FOREIGN

Depopulation of the [illegible] of Tagalonda.

QUEEN VICTORIA SERIOUSLY [illegible]

Continued Excitement at [illegible]donderry Over the Ri[illegible]

SECOND BATTLE WITH THE COR[illegible]

Attitude of Russia in the Fra[illegible] Prussian War.

HORRORS OF THE PERSIAN FA[illegible]

Advices from Captain H[illegible] Arctic Expedition.

Malay Archipelago.

AN ISLAND DEPOPULATED.

London, Aug. 13.—A dreadful calami[illegible] visited the small island of Tagalonda, in the [illegible]ay Archipelago, about fifty miles northeast [illegible] Island of Celebes. An outburst of the vo[illegible] [illegible]

Great Britain.

QUEEN VICTORIA INDISPOSED.

London, Aug. 13.—Her Majesty, the Qu[illegible] now confined to her room. Physicians are in [illegible]stant attendance. Her sudden indispo[illegible] causes much anxiety in the royal household.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

London, Aug. 13.—In the House of Com[illegible] this evening, there was a lively debate upon [illegible] matters.

Wm. Henry Smith, member for West[illegible] attacked the course of the government in rel[illegible] to the army.

[illegible]